PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of 4 which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still to leave till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 32 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON
CALLINGS AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
16th April	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA*	10,902
30th "	SICILIA	6,402
7th May	SOMALI	6,794
14th "	NALDERA	15,225
21st "	KOREA	10,890
4th June	CALEDONIA	7,572
11th "	SARDINIA*	6,580
18th "	ONDA	8,056
25th "	MALWA*	10,941
	NORE	6,703

*Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12-10-0 inclusive Sleepers.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can dogs be conveyed by the Company's passengers carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S
SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLAYMOUTH ONLY.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
20th April	MASHOBRA	8,288
5th May	ANDANIA	8,246

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks
1921		
22nd April	MALWA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sidney.
10th May	DUNERA	Calls Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
20th "	NARCUNDA	Calls Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sidney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamer	Remark
April		
6th "	KAROA	E. & S. Africa 1 p.m.
7th	BUNDRA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
	LINGA	Karachi direct.
11th "	LHASA	Karachi Coasting

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACHINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	departures
Pelagos Maru.	S. Kimura.	7,148	18th Mar.	7th April
Yoshida Maru No. 1.	J. Satow.	3,393	4th April	10th April
Bombay Maru.	S. Irie.	4,352	10th April	22nd April
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5,389	21st April	3rd May
Wakasa Maru.	R. Tsujita.	6,074	12th May	24th May
Hakata Maru.	T. Sasaki.	5,570	23rd May	4th June

*This steamer has no passenger accomodation.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Liverpool Maru.	K. Takahashi.	8th April	14th April.
Siam Maru ..	S. Kondo ..	7th "	19th "
Bombay Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	22nd "	30th "
Luzon Maru ..	Y. Ishikawa.	27th "	4th May.
Kasado Maru ..	W. Muir	27th "	8th "
Indus Maru ..	R. Yano.	3rd May.	15th "

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISD CAPITAL.

2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.

75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000

72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000

4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; Sir Robert Aitken.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princes Street, E. C. 2,
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad (Sind)
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jaipaiguri
Akyab	Karachi
Allahabad	Lahore
Alleppy	Lucknow
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura (Outstation
Bellary	Kodaikanal)
Benares	Managalore
Bimlipatam	Masulipatam
Bombay (Byculla)	Moulmein
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpore
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Narayangunge
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Patna
Calcutta (Park St.)	Poona
Calicut	Quetta
Cawnpore	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rangoon
Chittagong	Salem
Cocanada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narasapur)	Secunderabad
	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
	Simla
Cochin	Sholapur
Coimbators (Sub-agency Erode)	Sukkur
	Surat
Colombo	Tellichery
Dacca	Trichinopoly
Delhi	Trivandrum
Gunter (Outstation Bezwada)	Tuticorin
Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-agency Parbhan	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the ocal Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE BANK OF MO LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	Rs. 60,60,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITD.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo, Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 284.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ..	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 2,23,73,335
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman. Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ at such rate as may be allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Quetta	
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara,	Bombay,
Baghdad,	Calcutta,
Bahrein,	Colombo,
Basrah,	Hillah,
Basrah City	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£ 995,000
Reserve Fund	£ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty Esqr.
G. Bromley-Hartin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

5%
WHY SAVE MONEY?
? ? ?
Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.
You can open a Savings Bank account with

Annas	and upwards and it will earn	% Per Annum

Open the account to-day at the
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.
POST BOX 22. BRANCH—KARACHI. PHONE 5308

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND ...	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.)
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Mandiwala, (Messrs. Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be assertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA.
Secretary

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkodas, Esq. (Prajjee Soorjee & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
809, Bow Bazar. D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

CALCUTTA.

Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 10,000.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 40,00,000.
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds...	Rs. 20,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Cut Me Out

And send me with your name and address to HEALTH HOME (D. 41), SAMTA, BENGAL I will bring you FREE under PLAIN COVER a medical leaflet. It tells you how to regain lost, vigour and manhood by a rational HOME TREATMENT.

OTTO-DE-ROSE No. A 1.

Scientifically made at our Laboratory. Absolutely pure and free from Spirit. Possesses Charming odour of freshly cut Red Rose Flowers. Highly recommended by Rajas, Maharajas etc. Price One dram Glass Stopper ed Phial Rs. 2/8 per V. P. P.

S. PAUL & Co., *Perfumers*,
(Dept. B. C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola
CALCUTTA.

THE

Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

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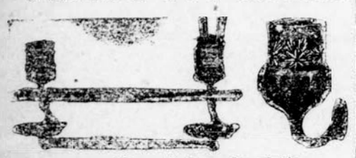

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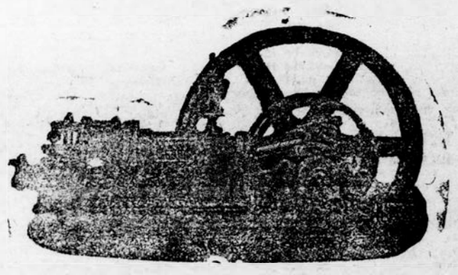

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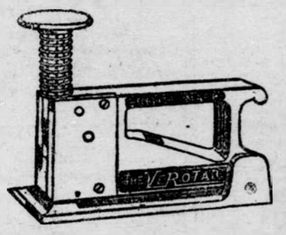

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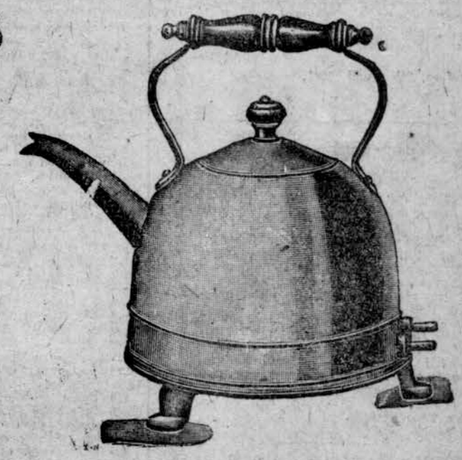

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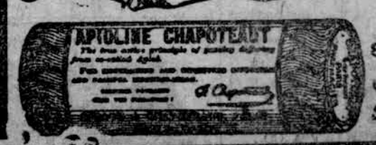

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WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 13th April, 1921, at their Sale Room, the following:—

A large lot of Engineering books and instruments consisting of compass drawing pins set square, spirit level 12 in. brass, metalic tape line 100 ft, 5 in. devicers, International Dictionary 2 vols., I.C.S. Reference Library 5 vols., text book of mechanical and electrical engineering 6 vols, and other civil, mechanical and electrical engineering books and instruments.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

1 case ladies hose

5 cases ladies and gents socks and stockings.

1 case 30 pieces 60in 36/42 yards coloured tressour.

1 case 45 pieces American long cloth twills, check and shirting stripes.

1 Maxwell motor car 5 seater 4 cylinder 20 horse powers.

The above motor car could be seen at 29 Dalal Street, Fort (Share Bazar) before the day of sale between 11 to 4 p.m. and at the office of the undersigned on the day of the sale.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 14th April 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajjee Bunder, Sewree, the Government Surplus Stores consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

Brass and iron rings, buckles, waist belts houches, straps, braces, one lot of mamooties and pick axes, sice bars, iron wheel trolleys, a lot of iron carved angle, hampels, mallets, electric cable coal tar and other surplus stores

On account and at the risk of defaulting buyer Mr. Mohisinbhai M. Fida Ali (goods bought at auction on the 26-1-1921).

Lot No. 37/12 strainers M S Flat, Tees and angles 553/W R A

Full partfculars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
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BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION OF BLACK BARI CLOTH AND COLOUR SAFE TWILL AND ANILINE FAST BLACK SAFE DYES TWILL.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th inst at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank, concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. S. R. Desai of Moti Bazar:—

8 bales each 12 pieces Black Bari cloth in all 1516 yards.

On account and risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Haji Abdulla Haji Kassim.

2 cases each 30 pieces colour safe twill and aniline fast black safe dyes twill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR FANS, OIL STOVES, AND LANTERNS, PADLOCKS, AND HABERDASHERY.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th inst at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the Banks concerned and on account and risk of the following defaulting indentors:—

On account and risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. M. Shroff and Co., of Kalbadevi Road.

4 cases Ready Light Lanterns Kero Kook Stoves and Mantles.

12 cases motor fans.

One case oil stoves and needles.

On account and risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. A. Abedin Amirudin and Co.

5 cases padlocks.

On account and risk of the defaulting indentor Abdulkadur Sukkur of Bungree Bazar—one case haberdasherq.

On account and risk of Mr. Abdul Currim Abdool Hoosein of Bhajipala Lane.

One case sleeve links (buttons) T Walter Jones.

On account and risk of Messrs. Abdeally Rascolbhoy & Bros.

One case sleeve links (buttons) T Walter Jones.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A Splendid Opportunity for Merchants desirous of securing New Business or for Banks or those requiring a large Shop on the corner two roads at Hornby Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of a large "Cash Chemists Shop" with all its stock-in-trade and goodwill and lease of the shop situate on corner of two roads at Hornby Road, under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises all the stock-in-trade, goodwill and lease of the shop in one lot. The goods consists of medicines, drugs, furniture, show-cases, perfumery, toilet goods, multigraph, cash register, dispensary stock, tables, chairs, clocks, safes, collapsible gates of show windows etc., etc.

As the Vendor going to England.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th April, 1921.

MESSRS MERCHANTS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THE MOTORISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ROVER CAR ON SATURDAY THE 9TH APRIL, 1921, IN THE AFTERNOON AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. MERCHANT and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), under instructions from the British Automobile and Co., at their garrage at Hughes Road and on account and at risk of Shah Maneklal Wadilal:—

1 English-make Rover Car of 1920 Model, 5 seaters, four cylinders, 12 H.P., slightly used fitted with up-to-date equipments.

The said car can be seen at the garrage of the British Automobile Co. at Hughes Road.

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By the order of the party concerned and on account and at risk of consignees Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Marina Mansion, next to Vienelli Restaurant, situated at Chowpatti.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALA CHOWKY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwala, Phirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors, for Goostad Khodadad Irani in pursuant to the decree made on the 12th February, 1921, in Suit No. 3096 of 1920, Goostad Khodadad Irani vs. Hajee Ismail Hajee Yusuf, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable property on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, the said Hajee Ismail Yusuf, on SUNDAY, the 10th day of April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with messuge tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kala Chauki Road, (Chinchpokli) without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 870 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 1071 (10), A/1071 (10), B/1071 (10) and street No. 1131 11/31 and 111/31 and registered by the Collector of Land revenue under New Survey No. 2508 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Marloo, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of the said Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on or towards the South by the said Kala Chawki Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Vendor.

For further particulars of sale, apply to Messrs. Unwala Pirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors, at their Office, 48, Medows Street, or the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and artistic household teakwood and blackwood furniture, by well-known makers, electric-plated ware, silverware, crockery, rich glassware, etc.

Under instructions from A. Forbes Smith Esqr., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Villa Ghista Peddar Road, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, tables, easy chairs, washing tables, single and double beds, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electro-plated wares, rich venetian, glasswares, blackwood furnitures, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,138 BALES OF GREY SHEETING.

By the order of Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha (Ltd.) and on account and risk of Messrs. Kanjee Liladhar & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th day of April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) near the baling press in the Champa Gully opposite to the Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, the following:—

140 bales each of 30 pieces of Grey cotton sheeting "Nine Dragon" 36" x 30 yards.

723 bales each of 30 pieces Grey cotton sheeting "Dragoon" 36 in by 30 yards.

225 bales each of 40 pieces Grey cotton sheeting "Elephant fish 2500" 36" by 40 yards

50 bales each of 20 pieces Grey cotton sheeting 30" by 120 yards "Nasubi."

1,138 bales.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CALLED HANUMAN TERRACE, SITUATE AT LAMINGTON ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Surviving Transferees of the Mortgagees of Jerbai Dhunjibhoy Contractor, and on account and risk of Hanuman Ramparsad, the mortgagor, pursuant to the power of sale granted to them under a deed of mortgage, dated the 16th day of March, 1917, and further charge, dated 2nd April, 1919, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 29th April, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Chunam Kiln Road now called Lamington Road without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Anant Shivajee Desai, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Raghunath Makund but now of Anandrao Shete, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Raghunath Mukund but now of Anandrao Shete and on or towards the West by the aforesaid Chunam Kiln or Lamington Road and which said premises are registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Act No. 186 and New Survey No. 10/7586 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "D" No. 1899 (2) and Street No. 2A and are in the possession of.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

Outright Auction Sale of Silver and Plated ware, fancy colored glass sprays, gold watches and chains, cutlery, stationery, smoking requisites, sports and game goods, perfumery, silver presentation articles, travelling fibre trunks, suit cases, hosiery brand new cottage piano, etc., etc., in convenient lots at Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co.'s Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 9th, SUNDAY, the 10th and MONDAY, the 11th day of April at 2-30 p.m.

Goods now on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their immense sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from Martin, Chemist, BOULEVARD POISSONNIERE, PARIS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 627.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT NAIGAUM, CROSS ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. M. V. Gokhale Attorney for Mr. Vishwanath Bollal and on account and at the risk of Gunjabai Vinayak the defaulting purchaser Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises on SATURDAY the 9th April 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undivided equal moiety or half share in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Naigaum Cross Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,005 (two thousand and five sq. yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Gadiali and partly by the property of Framji Edalji Nentinen on or towards the South by the said Naigaum Cross Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of Bhiwa Vithu Agree and partly by the property of the said Framji Edalji Nentinen and on or towards the West partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Ghadiali, partly by the property of Krishnarao Raghunathji and partly by the property of Krishnarao Kashinathji and which said premises along with adjoining land belonging to the said Framji Edalji Nentinen are registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old Nos. 64 and 17 New Nos. A/14587 and C/14543 and New Survey Nos. 2/4190 and 5b/1191 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 6483 (3) and 6467 and Street Nos. 34 and 50R and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor and his brother.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Solicitor at 17/19, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT LONAVLA NEAR BOMBAY-POONA ROAD AND AT ABOUT 5 MINUTES WALK FROM THE STATION.

On SUNDAY, the 10th April, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the owner a large bungalow formerly known as Bhaskerrao contractors Bunglow and situate near the Bombay-Poona Road at Lonavla about 5 minutes walk from the Lonavla Station and behind the Bungalow of the late Justice Ranade.

The Land admeasures about two thousan and nine hundred square yards on which full royalty has been paid and the structures thereon are a paka built main bungalow consisting of five large rooms, a big verandah two separate baths and outhouses consistin of a verandah and three large rooms, beside two guests rooms, and bath and two large Court yards, also large stables.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale and inspection of Bunglow, also copies of plan can be had on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot at Colaba (the premises of the old army clothing factory) by order of the Assistant Controller, Surplus Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board, a very large of Government Clothing consisting racks blankets, military clothing, flannels, mosquitto netting, puttoo cloth, pugri cloth, shirts and other miscellaneous articles.

The above gooods can be seen at the place of Auction. Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF A TWO STORIES HOUSE AT THE MATHARPACADIE, MAZGAON.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the owner the undermentioned valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Matharpacadie, Mazagaon in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement hundred and seventy and seven-nineths square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 3695 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5924, Street No. 44 and bounded on the West by the property formerly of Jond Jose Pereira, on the East by the property formerly of Estevas Valladares, on the North by the property formerly of Manuel Misquitta and on the South by the property formerly of Paulo Miranda which premises and hereditaments are at present in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the undersigned.

NOTE—The above property will be sold with the guarantee of marketable title and the vacant possession of the 1st and 2nd floors will be given to the purchaser.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

KATOL
The Best Insecticide Ans, 11 per tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs 12, 20, 28 and 40
PLAIN BENARSI SARI
5 yards × 44 ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 35
LADIES STOCKINGS
of Pure silk 72 & mercerised 21 per doz
SOCKS
Pure silk 36 & mercerisd 12/- per doz
HANDKERCHIEF 24" × 24"
Pure silk and fine quality 3/- each,
Price list on Application
Shri Krishna & Co.
Gai Ghat BENARES CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Excelsior
6-30 NIGHTLY 9-45
A NOVELTY SERIES!
"Our girls and their Physique"
How British Girls are trained in Physical Culture featuring.
ENA BEAUMONT
The famous English example of perfect English Beauty and Physique.
and the
PHYSICAL—BEAUTY BELLES LAUGHS.
for your Life
Harold Lloyd
Farold Lloyd
in his
Double Barreled Comedy
"An Eastern Westerner"
Will make you laugh all over, Shak like a bowl of jelly, and quiver with merriment.
HE WHO LLOYDS LAUGHS LAST
LAUGH WITH LLOYD
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S
SHOOTING TRIP AT GONDIA
Pathe Pictorial
PATHE GAZETTE.

CORNERED AT LAST!
AT THE
"GLOBE"
THE 5th & THE FINAL WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. & Brothers'
present
"The Hawk's Trail"
featuring the celebrated Screen Stars
KING BAGGOT
together with the two most Beautiful Women on the Screen.
Rhea Mitchell
and
Grace Darmond
SEE THE GREAT FINALE
Lavish production.
Screen's greatest actor—
KING BAGGOT—
in 10 great roles
Screen's most beautiful women.
Double love story.
Greatest hypnotic scene ever presented
Marvellous triple exposure.
Exciting episodes climaxes.
15 Great Episodes—
"The Hawk's Trail"
KING BAGGOT, the gentleman, and the man of culture and refinement is totally lost when this master player assumes the disguise in "The Howk's Trail" of the High-caste Chinaman so that he may learn secrets from the Chinese underworld.
THE CONCLUDING INSTALMENT IS SIMPLY FASCINATING.
DON'T MISS IT!
Prize—Shows To-day and To-morrow a 3-30 and 5-30; p. m. (S.T.) Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p m. (S. T.)
A Side-Splitting Comedy in the programme.
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

The Empress
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
DRAMA! SUSPENSE!! ROMANCE!!!

Forbidden Valley
A Blackton Production
With the Kentucky hills as a colourful background, this production of mountain life has the virility and power of a thunderstorm with the beauty, charm and radiance of a rainbow.
GAUMONT GRAPHIC | "HOME STRETCH" COMIC

PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
and
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.
Near Churney Road Station
TO-NIGHT! SATURDAY!! TO-NIGHT!!
GREAT MOTOR JUMP by Mr. Carson.
Jumping a Gap of 20 feet in Mid-air. An act seething with sensation.
To-morrow Sunday, 10th April
2 Shows 2
Matinee at 5 p. m. and at Night as usual.
Remember this is our first visit to BOMBAY.
V. G. PATWARDHAN, Proprietor.
R. V. PATWARDHAN, Manager.

The Empire
To-day & To-morrow
4 30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
"The House of Glass"
Select Masterpice in 5 Reels
Max Marchin's stage success turned into a screen triumph
BY
"Clara Kimball Young"
AND HER OWN COMPANY
It has charmed the critics, delighted the Exhibitors and drawn fans to the Theatres by the thousands.
IT IS CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG'S STRONGEST & BEST.
"Crash!"
Her confession shattered the walls of her house of glass, wherein she had lived in hourly expectancy! She could not help it—she had to confess to her husband as terrible a story as a woman ever had to tell. She had tried to hide beneath the moulting wing of matrimony, but found that even the wives of the great must pay for their foibles and their sin.
"The House of Glass"
FEATURING
Clara Kimball Young
The famous stage play as a 5 act Select Feature, with Clara Kimball Young magnificently cast as Margaret Case. A sweeping torrent As played by the framly Co. during their first season in Bombay of dramatic action.
PATHE GAZETTE
PAIR of GLOVES
COMIC

Only Two Performances Only Two Performances!
The National drama of the day
MAZA DESH
(1) Saturday the 9th afternoon 3 p.m.
at the
BALLIWALLA THEATRE
(2) Sunday the 10th night at 9 p. m.
at the
BOMBAY THEATRE
Booking at the Madhavashram.

Bombay's Popular Rendezvous
Cinema Majestic
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum.)
TO-NIGHT
Five Shows at 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
William Dunoan
with
Edith Johnson
in Brother's Master-piece.
THE
Silent Avenger
SECOND INSTALMENT
together with a humorous Comic
Passing the Buck
featuring
Larry Semon.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1908. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FOLLOWING NEW MACHINERY READY Complete D. Stewart's Cotton Pressing plant, 30ft. by 7ft. by 160 lbs., 30ft. by 7½ft. by 160 lbs., 30ft. by 7½ft. by 180 lbs., and 30ft. by 6ft. by 130 lbs. boilers, 18in. and 23in. by 24in., Compound side by side engine, Electric Motors, Generators, cables and fittings, Donkey pumps, Hand pumps, one inch hydraulic tubes, Pooley's Scales, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. R2918

GRAND RAFFLE OF MOTOR CAR, &c.—Please apply for books of eleven Tickets to Messrs. HASSAN & Co., Indore Residency. C3901

FERTILIZER for potted flower plants, in packets of Re. 1, which will prepare 4 gallons of mixture. S. NAVALKAR & SONS, Agricultural Merchants, 316, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

EDUCATIONAL.

EXPERT TUITIONS in Urdu, Hindustani, and Punjabee, to Officers and Businessmen. Very moderate terms. Please address Advt. Box No. 2060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2895

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—New batches of students wishing to be prepared for 1922 Examinations in General Commercial and Accountancy courses are being enrolled. Terms and particulars on application—Molan Buildings, Girgaum, Bombay. R2520

DUTTON'S 24 HOUR

Learnt to write and read. Only 6 Rules and 20 Characters to master. Taught in 24 Hours. Prospectus and Book of Specimen Lessons free from DUTTON 24 HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Empire Buildings, Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY. All other commercial subjects also taught by Post. Post Courses in Shorthand now ready.

SHORTHAND

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced SURVEYOR for an Architect's Office. Apply Box No. 1990, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2882

WANTED for Bombay—CLERK, a LAD TYPIST, a CLERK and a TYPISTS. Please apply personally PARTAP SINGH, Pavadi, Linden House, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. R2929

WANTED—An ASSISTANT for Solicitors' firm. Good prospects. Apply with qualifications and salary required to Box No. 1971, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2921

REQUIRED for works out of Bombay, experienced light railway LOCO DRIVERS holding 3rd Class Bombay Boiler Act Certificate. Please apply to Box No. 2010, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2919

WANTED—Competent WIREMEN capable of carrying out building Installation. Apply in person to THE ADVANCE ENGINEERING CO., Alexandra Road, New Sonadevi. R2888

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SHORTHAND TYPIST for a Solicitor's firm, good prospects for efficient hands. Apply sharp with previous references to Box No. 2023 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C3940

FIRE INSURANCE SHORTHAND TYPIST required by first class Tariff Company. State qualifications. Good salary will be paid to competent man. Apply Box No. 2024, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C3942

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT of experience—thoroughly conversant with Limited Liabilities Company rules—Banking and Exchange accounts, able to close books and draw up balance sheets. Previous experience in big commercial houses essentially necessary. Apply Box No. 2018, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 508 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—MECHENICAL MOTOR-DRIVERS AND ENGINEERS, Printing Press Hands, Secretary, Teachers, Engineers, male and female, Shorthand typists, typists, Lady typists, L.C.E., saleswomen, clerks, for local and up-country. Apply to Box No. 2019, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2935

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN, knowing Draftsman's work for a local mill. Pay Rs. 70 p.m. Apply Box No. 1993, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2894

VERY URGENTLY WANTED SITUATION by intelligent youth of good Mahomedan family. Good knowledge, Correspondence, Accounts (Guj.), Book-keeping, Typewriting. Of good address and education, not afraid hard work. Willing to go abroad. Please write Box No. 2004, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2904

INDIAN MUSIC.—A respectable middle aged Hindu gentleman with excellent certificates is willing to give tution as a companion in vocal music Sattr and Bin to Native Princes or in a Hindu Family. For particulars write to EKNATH VISHNU PANDIT c/o. Gordhandas Tribhovandas West Field, Warden Road, Bombay, No. 6. R 2939

TWO ENGLISH LADIES will undertake the managership of Hotel, Restaurant Cafe, or any post of trust, in any part of India or Ceylon. Thoroughly experienced caterers. Good knowledge of Hindustani and Servants. No objection to waiting few months for good post. Salary Rs. 200 each per mensum. Kindly reply with full particulars to "ADVERTISER" "TYNGO" 61, Northern Road, Ryde Sydney, N. S. W. Australia. R2938

WANTED.

WANTED—Second-hand FLAT CARDING ENGINES, 37in. in good condition. Apply Box No. 2016, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2928

WANTED

ESTATE OWNERS!—Why not refer to us for collection of rents. Our Services pay you complete collection on a fixed date. Apply Box No. 202, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2937

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill. Ltd., Indore. C8791

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WANTED—FREE RECEIVERS of Begum Bahar Diary of 1921-22 free on application. Two anna stamp for an excellent wall almanac with two fine pictures. Apply to BEGUM BAHAR OFFICE, Post Box 709, (B), Calcutta. C8780

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A STUDEBAKER, six seated MOTOR TAXI CAR FOR SALE. For particulars see MANAGER, Shastri Hall, Grant Road, Bombay. R2865

A COTTAGE PIANO FOR SALE.—Moderate price, perfect order. Also Violin, Pianola, Bed, Cycle: Apply K. D. PUNVELIWALLA, Contractor Building, Lamington Road, Grant Road. R2932.

PORTLAND "HAND" Brand CEMENT. Johnson's white Glazed Tiles, asbestos cement sheets, ready in stock. Apply KODAJ AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. R2866

FOR SALE—CROSSLY CAR, Brand New, 1920 Model, Touring body, Electric self-starter lighting. Can be seen at THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road. Price Rs. 14,500. R2915

FOR SALE.—Blow Room Machine Howard and Bulloh, wokring satisfactorily. Apply to the AGENT, THE HATIM MILL LIMITED, Surat. 8833

MRS. GIBBS valuable solid old blackwood open carved and other valuable furniture, etc., will be on view from 13th April, Sale on 17th SUNDAY, at Winter Road, Malabar Hill BENNETT & CO. R 2927

STAMPTS FOR SALE—Complete set of Mosul Rs. 5; ½ and 1 anna for annas eight; Iraq, I.E.F. and G.E.A. sets up to one rupee for Rs. 7 each. All obsolete. Apply SORAB N. MAMA, Transvaal Terrace, Corner Grant Road, Bombay. R 2884

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY—Auction Sale of "CASH CHEMIST" on Hornby Road with lease, stock, Furniture, Goo will, etc., in one lot by BENNETT and Co., on MONDAY, the 11th April at 3 p.m. [illegible]

PIANO FOR SALE—Upright grand, Hamilton, in perfect order. Price Rs. 1,000. Also one Italian Mandoline sweet-toned as good as new. Price Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 2023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2908

2,000 SPARKING PLUGS FOR SALE—In Lots of not less than One Hundred.—1,000 HINDVIEW AUTO MIRRORS FOR SALE. Excellent Line for Garage and Motor Dealers. Will sell on sight and give large profits. Write for details to Box No. 1994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8874

FOR SALE—Delivery in London immediately, subject to being unsold. One new 6 cylinder Armstrong SIDDELEY Car, Colonial Model. Complete fitted with all-weather body by Connaught Coach Works, London. Upholstered Leather. 2 spare Tyre wheels. Six tyres all Goodyear cord specially fitted. Offers considered in Rupees or Sterling. Letters or telegrams address to:—A.S.L., c/o Rangoon Gazette, RANGOON. C 8881

FOR SALE—2300 I.H.P. Compound condensing STEAM ENGINE by John Musgrave complete in working order; 32 Tons Overhead travelling crane by John Musgrave, 32 feet span; 24 Cast Iron Pipe socket, 15 Cast Iron Pipe Flanged. Apply to:—MEHTA & Co., Princess Street, Vithaldas Road, Mathuradas Building, 2nd Floor Post No. 2, Bombay. Telephone Address 5799. Telegraphic Address "LALKALSI." R2834

READY FOR SALE.—Fair opportunity to intending investors in Cotton Presses and complete Ginning Factories offered at exceptionally reduced rates and available in all principal Cotton growing Districts as Kathiawar, Gujrat, Khandesh, Berar, C. P. and Nizam States Apply for your immediate needs to Box No. 2007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2910

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GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Brief Size	220
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Under wood No. 5 Latest, Leather Case	220
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Empire No. 2 with Back spacer	145
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Typewriter Supplies stocked. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. Terms moderate.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING & CO.,
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869

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Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, Fine	160
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Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief	320
Underwood 5, new, used few days	320
Remington 10, new, used few days,	360
Remington 11 Dec. Tab, Rs. 225, Policy	290
L. C. Smith & Bros. 5, American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, 2 Colours, Brief Size	275

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

GODOWN TO LET in Fort. Rent Rs. 40. Apply Box No. 2006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2903

TO BE LET—Hindoos A BLOCK of three rooms for 3 months. Rent Rs. 50 near West End Cinema. Apply Box No. 2022, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2936

TO LET.—Two Storied BUNGALOWS on the Parel Hill, one commanding a beautiful view. For particulars of rent apply to VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR, Anand Mahal, Chowpatty. C 8909

TO LET at Napean Sea Road, a newly-built three-storied BUNGALOW with motor garage, suitable for Europeans or Japanese. Available from May 1921. For plan and further particulars Apply Box No. 1996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". R2889

TO BE LET for Hindus only Cottages and Bungalows at Marrott Palace, Murzban Road, Andheri, six minutes walk from the Railway Station. Apply to:—K. C. MARROTT, 189/91, Hornby Road, Fort, Telephone No. 1776. C8930

MUBARAK MANZIL—TO BE LET—SPACIOUS BUNGALOW ground floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHOY CHAGLA & Co., Kharek Bazar near Musjid Bunder, or Chagla Villa, Dadar. R2879

TO BE LET.—TWO NORTH LIGHT GODOWNS, very useful for Workshop, Garage, Godown, etc., situate on Lamington Road. All Steel Structure. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., 310, Lamington Rd., (off Jacob Circle), or 320 Mint Rd., Fort. C 8843

TO BE LET, from 1st May, 1921, FLATS of suitable accommodation in a new building at Rebsch Street, Byculla Club. Apply SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., 2-10, Nishenpada Road, Khadak, or at the premises. R2906

TO SUB-LET—At Poona, in a healthy locality for Poona season only to Parsis only part of a bungalow, consisting of 3 separate rooms with separate bathroom, kitchen and stable; furnished or unfurnished. Rent Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,000. More room available if required. Apply Box No. 1990, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2876

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION,

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C8720

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'s JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Trevean	5225	In May	Montreal

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CHANDULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. R3059

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copy Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LIMITED

TENDERS ARE INVITED for clearence and carriage forward of Machinery, Machinary spare parts, accessories, etc., etc., from the Docks to the Hongkong Mills of the Company situate at Cross Lane Chinchpokli, Bombay and also from the Docks to the Woollen Mills, situat at Panchpakhdi Thana. Tenders will be received uptil 4 p.m. of 30th April, 1921 at the Registered office of the Company Canada Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HUSSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th April, 1921. C8913

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Size 48in. by 78in., Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 96in., Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia by European as well as Indians of all classes and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction. Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the year 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—

HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champagalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market.
Bombay—No 2.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED—An ACCOUNTS CLERK and TYPISTS. Apply to the HYDRAULIC ENGINEER, Bombay Municipality stating the salary expected. C8899

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney registered by the undersigned to Mr. A. L. Lennon is hereby withdrawn and cancelled."

Dated 8th April 1921.

Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,
17/19, Bank Street, Bombay. C8941

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, Esq., J. P., for works to be carried out in erecting a Building on Ploat No. 46, Sprott Road, (Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Estate).

Particulars from the supervising Architect Mr. HORMASJI ARDESHIR, at "Century Building," 321, Hornby Road, Fort. R2940

NOTICE.

MESSRS. J. DENIS HENRY MOUNIE & Co., of Cognac (France) beg to announce that from 1st April, 1921, their ADVERTISING OFFICE for Bombay is opened at the OOMRIGAR BUILDINGS, Opposite Crawford Market, 2nd floor.

Customers are therefore requested to call at the above address for receiving PRESENTATION ARTICLES in exchange for the COUPONS TICKETS attached to Brandy bottles for our famous GOLD LEAF AND RED STAMP BRANDIES.

(Sd.) J. DENIS HENRI MOUNIE & CO. C8928

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for sleepers teakwood country will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 15th day of April, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. Hale,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla. C8938

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT BOMBAY

SALE OF SALUTING BATTERY SITE.

A LEASE for 999 years of the very valuable building land known as "THE SALUTING BATTERY SITE" admeasuring 5,983 square yards and situate at the junction of Colaba Causeway and Apollo Pier Road with respective frontages of 210 feet and 300 feet to those throughfares, and with further frontages of 174 feet to Lansdowne Road and 221 feet to Battery Street.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE SITE ON MONDAY, 9TH MAY, 1921, AT 4 P.M. PRECISELY.

The site faces Wellington Fountain and the Hotel Majestic and is within a hundred yards of Apollo Pier and the site of the future Gateway of India. Illustrated particulars and conditions of sale will be available after the 15th instant, price Rs. 5 each.

All communications to be addressed to

THE LAND MANAGER,
Directorate of Development,
Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay.
C8915

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WG. CO., LD

94TH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an adinterim Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1920 at the rate of Rs. 350 (three hundred and fifty) per share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 25th April, 1921, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company, on the 16th April 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 18th instant to SATURDAY, the 23rd instant both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course to the registered addresses of shareholders. Change of address if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this Notice.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

The Morarjee Gouldas S. & W. Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 5th April, 1921. C8933

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. JARIWALLA & Co., of Bombay Mutani Inhabitant has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. VALLABHDAS GORDHANDAS. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title interest, claim, or demand in respect of the property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, use, share, partition, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned office in Mercantile Bank Building, 32, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim or claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate, lying and being at Malad Taluka Sasti, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 10320 square yards or thereabouts and known as Doongi plot Nos. 6, 9, 12 and 19, 27, 16, 5, 42, 3 and 20 and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the East by the land of Atmaram Gangaram, on or towards the West by the land of Dwarkedas Jamnadas and a stream of water on or towards the North by the land of Khot and on or towards the South by private road.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1921.

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for Purchaser. C8932,

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921. C8853

NOTICE.

WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER for the State Public Works Department. Experienced L.C.E.s should apply with testimonials of service furnishing all necessary particulars regarding themselves and the minimum salary expected.

(Sd.) MOTILAL L. PAREKH.
Divan, Baria State.

Hazoor Office Devgad Baria,
5th April, 1921. C8934

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a qualified medical man, holding degree or diploma of a recognized University or College. Salary Rs. 100—10—200 per mensem and free unfurnished quarters. If posted to a Municipal Dispensary visits to private patients will be allowed during the hours the Dispensary is closed. If posted to Infectious Diseases Hospital the pay will be Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 plus Rs. 150 allowance but no private practice of any kind will be allowed. Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age nationality etc., should reach before 20th April 1921.

MEASHAM LEA,
O.B.E., M.I.C.E.,
Chief Officer and Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Karachi,
31st March, 1921. C8931

MAIL, PASSENGER AND LUGGAGE SERVICES.

between

POONA PANCHGANI MAHABLESHWAR.

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., beg to announce that until further notice THE MAIL MOTOR having accommodation for only three passengers will leave Poona Station daily at 3-30 a.m. in connection with the Madras Mail. The usual Service for Passengers and luggage will leave Poona Station Daily at 7 a.m. Full particulars from:—

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD.,
Poona

THE BOMBAY GARAGE, Apollo Bunder,
Bombay. C 8730

LIMESTONE IN BHOPAL STATE.

EXTENSIVE DEPOSIT of stratified limestone, containing over 86 per cent. Calcium Carbonate and highly suitable for lime-burning and cement manufacture exist within a few miles of Badni Railway Station near Hoshangabad and halfway between Bombay and Delhi. Outcrop of Seam, about 40 feet thick and dipping 50, exposed for miles along hill side. Labour cheap and coal available from Mohpani 94 miles and Pench Valley 149. Bhopal Government willing to give mining leases on favourable terms to persons with ample financial resources and business experience. For particulars please apply to undersigned.

M. OBAIDULLAH,
B.Sc., (Birmingham),
State Geologist and Mining Engineer,
Bhopal. C. I. 8693

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well seasoned Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate. Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry. 7805

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post.

These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.

Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.

We invite enquiries from the Trade.

Apply:—

COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 293, BOMBAY.
C7286

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

Development Department.

WITH reference to Bombay Government, Revenue Department (Development), Notification No. 573, dated the 6th September 1920, it is hereby notified for the information of the public that Promissory Notes of the 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan will be available for issue from and after the 7th April 1921.

With effect from 1st April 1921, temporary receipts of the loan, duly discharged by the last holder, will be received by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, and at those branches of the Bank at which subscriptions were originally received, for exchange into Promissory Notes. The temporary receipts will be dealt with in order of receipt and Promissory Notes issued as expeditiously as possible, but a few days will necessarily be required for the preparation of the Notes.

P. W. MONIE,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay:
Dated the 23rd March, 1921. C 8880

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GONDAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Stationery from 1st June, 1921, to 31st March, 1922, so as to reach the Storekeeper's Office on or before Monday the 25th April, 1921.

Forms of tender can be had from the Storekeeper's Office on payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one only).

(Sd.) T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.

Jetalsar Junction,
Dated 4th April, 1921. C8917

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MULCHAND HEMRAJ of Bombay Mutani Inhabitant has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. VALLABHDAS GORDHANDAS. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title interest, claim, or demand in respect of the property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, use, share, partition, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned office in Mercantile Bank Building, 32, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim or claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate, lying and being at Malad Taluka Sasti, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 10320 square yards or thereabouts and known as Doongi plot Nos. 6, 9, 12 and 19, 27, 16, 5, 42, 3 and 20 and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the East by the land of Atmaram Gangaram, on or towards the West by the land of Dwarkedas Jamnadas and a stream of water on or towards the North by the land of Khot and on or towards the South by private road.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1921.

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for Purchaser. C8932,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANCHHARAM BHAICHAND, of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Khas tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Dadar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 952 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 12, 476, 573 and 574, 495, 496 and 575, New Nos. B 11881, A 12323, Old Survey No. A2 13350 and New Survey No. 1/2911, 10/2017 and 1A/2013 and bounded on the East partly by the property now or late of Tulsidas Bhagwandas and partly by the ground now or late belonging to the estate of the late Haiee Ebrahim Suleman, on the West by the said Dadar Road, on the North by the property now or late of Edulji Sorabji Ghainat on the South partly by the property now or late of Haji Ahmed Suttar Haji Oomar and partly by the property now or late belonging to the estate of the said late Haji Ebrahim Suleman and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 815 (1) and 815 (2) and Street No. 175 and 175A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1921.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. C8922

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NEW ARTIST! NEW ARTIST!!

LADY DANCER! LADY DANGER!!

FRENCH DANCES! FRENCH DANCES!!

Mlle. LOUISE DEROUET.

and

BI-BO

will present the following programme.

1. "Balle Cheodore" Dance by new artist Mlle. Detouet. 2. Bi-Bo will play "Polish Romance" on Mandoline. 3. Bi-Bo will play one string instrument. 4. "Phi-Phi" Dance by Mlle. Derouet. 5. Bi-Bo will play Russian Song on Mandoline. 6. Bi-Bo will play "New March" on Five instruments at one time. 7. "Millions D'Arlequin" Dance by Mlle. Derouet.

Also a 6 reel romantic picture drama

"THE A. B. C. OF LOVE"

Wherein a man teaches a maid the alphabet of love and the maid teaches the man what real love really means.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT

Prices:—Re. 1-8, 1, Ans 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 6th April, 1921

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indians	—
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES

Egyptian F.G.F. Spot. Quiet		7 66
Sakeies—	— —	17 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time	May	11.53
	July	12.08
	Oct	12.65
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	11.88
	July	11 63

MONEY MARKET.

Rentes 3°/o	57 1 4
Bar Silver spot	33 1,4
" 2 Months heace	32 3/4
Closing Tone of silver:—	
Indian buying.	Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7°/o	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	63/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1,8
" " " " 6 "	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	5 1/2

METALS.

London, 6th April, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£70
Standard Copper G. M. D.	£68 3/4
Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metal	£40
Hard Spelter	£20
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	£151

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris... Francs .. 55 20

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4 °/o 1960/90	£69 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 °/o	£76 3/4
War Loans 5 °/o 1929 47	£86 1/16
Consols 2 1/2 °/o	£48 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ °/o	£3 1/2
Indian Stock—3½ °/o Sterling Loans	£56
Government Securities 3 °/o	£48

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June.. 11 1/4

Plantation First Latex Crepo March .. 10 3/4

Tone:—Quiet but Steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 6th April, 1921

Fine White Java G. & F. Calouttta

April Sellers— — — — 37/6

Do New Crop June-July Sellers—31/6

Fine White Java, G. & F. Bombay

April Sellers — — — —38/6

Do Karachi April Sellers—38/9

Tone:—Tendency Easy

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, 6th April, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York May	11,84
Futures at New York July	12.37
Oct	12.94
Spot Cotton at New York	12.05
Orleans	11.00
Future at New Orleans May.	11.50
July	11.93
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	63.8
Demand Bills	392.25
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	57 58

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 6th April, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
April	14.10
May	14 00
June	14.00
July	14.00
Aug	14.05
Sept.	14.05
Oct.	14.15
Nov.	14.10

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 8.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 240¼ and after touching Rs. 242 dropped down to Rs. 239¼. It then advanced, to Rs. 243¼ which was the rate at 3 p.m. The rate for July-August being Rs. 263½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 245 for April-May and Rs. 265 for July-August. The Market at Colaba opened at Rs. 265 for July-August and closed at Rs. 266½,Broach April-May closed at Rs. 245.

Our Market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and about 2500 bs. only are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 6th March, 1921

April	—	—	7 20
May	—	—	7 36
June	—	—	7 42
July	—	—	7 56
August	—	—	7 64
September	—	—	7 72
October	—	—	7 77
November	—	—	7 81
December	—	—	7 85
January	—	—	7 88
February	—	—	7 91
March	—	—	7 94

Tone:—Barely Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 6th March, 1921

M.G Bengal, Good	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.85
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	5.10
" " " Fully Good	5.60
" " Fine	5.85
" Broach, Good	6.4.
" " Fully Good	6.75
" " Fine	6 90
" Saiude, Good	3 98
" " Fully Good	4.48
" " Fine	4.73

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 8th April, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/8 1/2
Bank Demand	1/3 9 16
Dec Acceptance 3m/s	143/16
Bcs. Demand	342 1/2
American Dollars	397
Hongkong Dollars	191 1/2
Shanghai	250
Japan	188
Singapore	180 1/2

Market:—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

8th April 1921

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	88	0	0
Do.	1¼	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	88	0	0
Do.	1¾	87	0	0
Do.	2	87	0	0

COPPER RATES

8th April 1921

Copper	3/4	85	0 0
Do.	1/	92	0 0
Do.	1¼	1 0	0 0
Do.	1 1/2	100	0 0
Do.	1¾	100	0 0
Do.	2/	95	0 0
Japanese Copper Bars			
Panch taka Japanese		26	0 0
Copper English Bars		55	0 0
Brass-Bars		36	8 0
Lead		65	0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates.

8th April, 1921. Bazaar Terms 6 p. m.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi, 70-30	62	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	60	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	83	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8	4	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	8	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	9	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	4	0
Linseed Brown Thin	10	8	0
Teaseed, White 33-15	70	0	0
Teeseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0
Teeseed, Gajar 50-50	14	0	0
Teeseed, Black—	60	0	0
Coppyseed White	12	0	0
Groundnuts	54	0	0
Safflowseed	7	0	0
Barley—	47	0	0
Castorseed	42	0	0
New Cotton Seeds Ready	38	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	5	0
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	13	11	0
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teeseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teeseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sep.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

PIECE-GOODS.

April 8.

The improvement in the Cloth Market has been well sustained during the past week, especially in White Mulls, values of which have shown and upward tendency. Fair demand, retail as well as wholesale, has been experienced from Delhi and Cawnpore, and some good lots have moved off for consumption. There has been no inquiry from Madras. The rise in prices is bound to check buying on a free scale, but some sorts of White Mulls are scarce in the hands of dealers in the bazaar and fresh deliveries have not been possible owing to the deadlock between importing firms and merchants regarding the exchange question. In the meeting of the members of the Association it was again resolved to stick firmly to the resolutions already passed, but several complaints have been heard regarding purchases made surreptitiously by some irresponsible dealers and the matter is said to be under proper investigation. It is to be regretted that at the present juncture when all should remain firm and united, some black sheep have been spoiling the cause, to the detriment of the general body of dealers, whose very existence is at stake. The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau have ably put the case of the import merchants before his Excellency Lord Reading in their address, and it is gratifying to note that his Excellency the Viceroy in reply said that "I do not suppose for a moment that there is ground for any suggestion of lack of commercial morality." The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association should hold a joint meeting to discuss the present strained situation and find some means to solve the difficulty in a spirit of compromise, instead of throwing dust in each other's eyes. The present time is the best part of the season and if some amicable arrangement be arrived at, it is certain that a fair amount of packages will be paid for and taken delivery, of, and will bring about the needed relief financially to all concerned. The political horizon has not been clear of clouds. At a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, a resolution was passed, to the effect that in view of the aggression of the Greeks upon the Turkish Nationalists, this meeting calls upon all Mussalmans, and all who sympathise with Mussalmans in this dark hour of trial to proclaim and carry out immediately a boycott of Greek and Anglo-Greek trade and commerce throughout India, particularly of Ralli Brothers, whose chief is a member of the Greek Cabinet and is therefore responsible in part for the atrocious act of criminality.

GREYS.

In Grey goods the tendency has been easier owing to poor demand. Manchester cloths are being superseded by local mill cloths, which are finding favour with buyers owing to cheaper price. Local Sheetings have been selling at Rs. 1-5 to Rs. 1-8 per lb, and Longcloths at Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 1-9. Mills have sold some packages at Rs. 1-5.

WHITES.

White Mulls, specially the wider widths, have been the chief attraction in the bazaar, and values have been put up by the sellers, further six annas per piece. It is expected that a further rise of ten per cent. will soon be experienced. White Shirtings have shown some improvement after the last decline. Nainsooks have been cut down in price by big dealers who wish to get rid of their heavy stocks. Those qualities that are scarce will fetch better rates. The loss on ordered goods, which have recently arrived when the rate of exchange was about 1/4, is estimated at about forty per cent., but it is a satisfaction to the dealers to see the goods moving off even at this loss to them. Green end Mulls have been in better request.

The Manchester Market has been easier. The makers are realising that owing to the competition of the local mills, they will have to turn their attention to fine cloths in the future. Several looms have been standing idle and the production of piece-goods in Lancashire is estimated to be less than thirty per cent. of the full capacity. The Manchester Cotton Spinners' Association has decided to continue work on the short-time basis in the American section for another fortnight, running 24 and 35 hours per week respectively, and the question of asking half a million operatives to consent to the wage reduction will be raised on 6th May. The coal situation is becoming serious and unless an early settlement is arrived at, it is feared that the mills will not have sufficient coal to go on with.

The Cloth Markets were closed on Friday on account of the Amvas day.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under

GREY SHIRTINGS

	Ins	Yds	Rs	a	p
Ralli's Part No. 9	36	38 x 2 1/2	15	4	0
" 10s. 9.0	40	x "	14	8	0
" No 33,000	40	x "	17	8	0
" 1200	42	x "	14	0	0
Graham's No. 2210	36	x "	10	4	0
" Yellow Horse	42	x 36			
" No. 2210	44	x 36			
Dewhurst's "BBB"	36	x "	28	0	0
" "BB"			25	0	0
" Rupee No 8	36	x "			
Bates' No. 12830	40	x 37 1/2	31	0	0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2828	44	x 38			
" No. 1500	36	x 37 1/2	15	8	0
" No. 9000	36	x 37 1/2	18	0	0
Graham's No. 540	36	x 37 1/2	15	0	0
" " 4402	42	x "	16	8	0
" " 1500	36	x 37 1/2	9	8	0
Forbes' 551	36	x 37 1/2			
Lyon's "Shaker"	40	x "	18	8	0
Fleming's No 1682	46	x 36	21	8	0

SHIRTINGS

Ralli's No. 15	40	x 42	28	0	0
" 18	40	x 42	8	0	0
" 1000	40	x 42	8	12	0
" 000	40	x 42	9	12	0

WHITE SHEETINGS

Langman's No. 1000	40	x 40	32	8	0
Ralli's No. 40000	40	x 40	36	0	0
Ralli's No. 9000	40	x "	20	0	0
Forbes R.B. 1000	36	x 40			
" 464	40	x 40	23	8	0
Fleming's No. 1762	36	x 36	7	8	0

WHITE MULLS

Ralli's No. 6	42	x 15	10	0	0
" No. 00	40	x 16	11	0	0
" No. 000	41	x 16	12	0	0
" No. 0000	40	x 15	13	12	0
" No. 22	40	x 20	11	12	0
" No. 1274	42	x 16	4	12	0
" No. 810	40	x 20	10	14	0
" No. 500 (Mixed)	64	x 20			
" No. 500 (Plain)			16	4	0
" No. 500 (Figure)	40	x 16	12	8	0
" No. 4210 (Mixed)					
" No. 1440	40	x 20	8	2	0
" No. 5552	60	x 20	14	4	0
" No. 810			12	8	0
" No. 1760	52	x 20	20	4	0
Mathia's No. 1503	44	x 14	4	8	0
" No. 210	64	x 19	6	12	0
" No. 500	64	x 21	7	0	0
" No. 600	40	x 16	7	12	0
" Mark 60, 44	64	x 16	9	0	0
"	64	x	11	8	0
"	40	x	7	8	0
" No. 30000	44	x 16	5	0	0
" No. 700	44	x 16	7	0	0
" No. 570	40	x 16	6	12	0
" No. 810	50	x 16	4	8	0
"			8	12	0
"	44	x	11	8	0
" No 1440	40	x	10	8	0
" No. 4200	52	x	10	8	0
"	40	x	4	8	0

MITRA LONGCLOTH

Ralli's No. 1000/4000	37	x 15	6	8	0
" No. 61/64					
" No 1000			4	10	0
" No 30000 T B	38	x 32	6	0	0
Graham's No. 90/6068	36	x 16	6	1	0
" 90000/30000					
" Saraswati	38	x 16	11	4	0
" " W/W W	44	x 14	7	0	0
" No. 60000			8	8	0
" No. 80000/33000/20000			9	0	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5000/6000	38	x 18			0
" No. 8000 T.B.	38	x 32	8	12	0

Ralli's Nos. 8500/4810/555	38	x 18	5	2	0
B. W. & Co.'s Nos. 4000/5000	"	"			
"Water Ox"	"	"	5	0	0
Bombay Co's 22,77,222	"	"			

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with [illegible] cent on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

April 8.

We have no change to report in our market which ruled quiet during the week with fair demand and with ssmall stocks prices remain unchanged. The first consignments of Beet Sugars arrived per s. s. St. Augusting Abby, the quality is similar to White Java, but the condition is sweaty. Karachi market keeps quiet owing to large arrivals of Java Sugar, while Calcutta keeps steady. Java market keeps quiet and a small business has been done in our market in New Crop Java Shipment from 36s. to 34s. 6d. per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour. There are many sellers, but no buyers. Old crop there is nothing doing. Home and American Markets keep quiet with many sellers. The s. s. Pundit-Yarada and Sarada are on the way to Bombay with 8,500 tons in all.

The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 40 equal to 42s. Free Bombay Harbour, stocks 10,000 bags.
Mauritius Rs. 40, stocks 5,000 bags.
Natal Rs. 39-8, stocks 1,000 tons.
Beet Rs. 39-8, stocks 5,500 bags.

HOME-MARKETS.

April 8.

Home markets continue to show a declining tendency momentarily, but with any improvement in the present situation, prices are expected to advance owing to improved trade conditions. The following table will give an idea of the changes in the Home markets, as will be shown below:—

Commencing from 29th March 1921 to 5th April 1921.

Liverpool Spot 1921	8.66	7.59	—	1.07
Liverpool May 1921	8.07	7.36	—	71
Liverpool July 1921	8.25	7.56	—	69
New York Spot 1921	12.15	11.90	—	25
New York May 1921	12.34	11.84	—	50
New York July 1921	12.81	12.37	—	44

LOCAL-MARKETS.

April 8.

Since last report business in Fully Good Broach for April-May 1921 was done at Rs. 255 to Rs. 260 owing to restriction of prices fixed for Broach April-May 1921 not below Rs. 255.

Yesterday the restriction on Fully Good Broach April-May 1921 was removed at Colaba by the Cotton Contracts Board and the business opened at Rs. 247 and closed at Rs. 241.

On the 1st April, Fully Good Broach for July-August 1921 opened in the Bazar at Rs. 269 went up to Rs. 279 and closed at Rs. 261¼ on the 7th instant, showing a decline of Rs. 17/18 from the highest level.

Fully Good Oomras both for May and July opened at Rs. 227 and Rs. 242½ went up to Rs. 235 and Rs. 249 and closed at Rs. 218¼ for May and Rs. 230½ for July yesterday evening.

In the same way Fully Good Bengals for May and July 1921 opened at Rs. 203 and Rs. 216/17 went up to Rs. 207 and Rs. 220 respectively and closed at Rs. 192 and Rs. 203 yesterday evening.

We expect market to decline further owing to very poor off-take in ready cotton. We therefore advise our friends to wait for some time yet to buy distant positions.

READY MARKET.

April 8.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet during the week in sympathy with lower advices from Home markets. Some nice ready lots of Akola-Khamgaon and Amroti cotton were sold at about Rs. 215/225. About 8,000 bales are reported to have changed hands during the week.

As the offtake is not sufficient to reduce heavy stocks we would advise our friends to reduce their holdings at current rates.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, April 8.

The market witnesses a lull after the robust activity of the last two weeks. The Alizarine as reported last time met with reaction. The Brahama and Cow Brands have declined in values and as reported transactions have passed between Rs. 260 and 235 per cwt. German 20 per cent. ordinary paste is quoted at Rs. 225 to 235 per cwt. Congo-Red keeps steady and fair business passed at the ruling rates. Malachite Green had poor demand. The market on the whole is steady and future is uncertain.

Quotations:—
Alizarine (Brahama) Rs. 275 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 225 to 235 per cwt.
Alizarine I. P. Rs. 800 per cask.
Methyl Violet Rs. 8-8-0 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 11 per lb.
Congo-Red Rs. 4-8-0 to 5-8-0 per lb.
Direct Green Rs. 6 per lb.
Benzo-Purpurine Rs. 5-8-0 per lb.
Nicrosene Crystals Rs. 4 per lb.
Sulphur Black Rs. 2-12-0 per lb.

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NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.

Incorporated in Portugal

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. 48,000,000 (£10,656,000)
Capital Paid-up Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,328,000)
Reserve Fund Esc. 24,900,000 (£5,527,800)

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WE WILL MAKE YOU COMFORTABLE & HAPPY IN THIS HOT WEATHER.

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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS .. .. Rs. 71,03,00,000

FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE

I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks ..	Rs.	1,83,00,00
II. Investments in Treasury Bill, Govt. Bonds etc.	"	2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals & .. s	"	7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	"	35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs.	11,73,00,000
Leaving a surplus of	Rs.	70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders ..	"	50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES	Rs.	1,20,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Managing Director.

The Hind Tank Mfg. Company

Manufacturer of Tanks, Chimneys Boilers etc

We are the best manufacturer of Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

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GANGADAS DAYABHAI PLUMBER.

SOLE AGENT

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Ceylon, S. Settlements, China and Japan per the "Dilwara" close at 3 p.m.

Prof. Charlier's lecture on "Musings of an old padagogue" at Salle Francaise 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 10.

Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to speak on the President Situation at Gutchi Dasha Oswal Jain Mahajan Wadi, Khadak (Mandvi), 3 p.m. (B.T.).

The s.s. Caledonia with homeward mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

VAZ—Frederick, of Eastern Telegraphs, son of Mr. M. S. Vaz, Waman Street, died 6 p.m. Friday. Funeral will leave his residence, Waman Street, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) arriving Sewree 5-15 p.m.

SALLE FRANCAISE

A lecture by Prof. P. L. Charlier on Musings of an old Pedagogue, will be given to-day at 6-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. D. G. Vaidya, will perform Hari-Kirtan in the Prarthana Mandir this evening at 8-30 p.m.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT OFFICE.

The Office of the Central Khilafat Committee of India has been removed from Patka Building, Bhindi Bazar ,to a newly erected building "Sultan Mansion" (Third Floor) Dongri, Sandhurst Road, (near Masjid).

THANKSGIVING MASS AT GLORIA CHURCH

The Roman Catholic employees of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard will offer their Annual Thanksgiving Mass to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the Gloria Church, Byculla.

COMMERCE GRADUATES ASSOCIATION.

An ordinary meeting of the Association will be held to-day at 4-30 p.m. in the Sydenham College Hall. Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, an Honorary Member of the Association, will preside. The social club will be open from 3-30 a.m. onwards.

BENGALEE SETTLERS' UNION.

A meeting of the above Union will be held at the residence of Mr. Nayanlwip Chandra Pramanick on Lamington Road (near the Imperial Cinema) to-day, Saturday at 7 p.m. All Bengalee residents in Bombay are requested to attend the meeting.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

A concert of Indian Music will be given at the Victoria Gardens on Sunday, the 10th inst. from 5 to 7 p.m. by Mr. Patwardhan, of the Gandherva Maha Vidyalaya. A limited number of seats can be reserved for ladies only. Male visitors are requested not to occupy them.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society a Children's Gathering will be held to-day (Saturday) on account of the Gudhi-Padawa (Hindoo New Year) in the Hall of the Association, Pallow Road at 5 p.m., (S.T.) when Mr. Vinayakrao M. Pitale will give suitable advice to the children in an informal talk.

FIRST MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee to elect President of the Conference and to settle dates will take place at Bassein on Sunday, the 10th instant) at 3 p.m.

There will also be a public meeting on the same day at 5 p.m. Mr. V. J. Patel will be the lecturer.

DEATH OF A POPULAR STATIONMASTER

The death took place at Viramgaon, on the 30th ultimo of Mr. M. A. Munshi, the popular Mohamedan Station-master of that town. The deceased did yeoman's service at the time of the terrible Jalkwada railway smash that took place in May last, in rendering timely succour to the wounded and dying, thereby saving several precious lives. After that tragedy had deprived many families of their bread-winners, it was through his instrumentality that several persons were enabled to recover claims from the railway company.

NEW INDIAN ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Messrs Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Limited, who are London Agents of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, had loaned the services of Lieut.-Col. J. Reid Hyde as General Manager of the "New India" since its inauguration. As Col. Hyde's services are urgently required by his London Office, he will leave for England on the 9th April and Mr. R. J. Duff who had been officiating as Fire and Marine Manager is now appointed Manager of the Company.

American Gold medal Camp Cots

No. 1½ cot Rs 25 each
No. 108 ,, Rs. 25 each

packing and Delivery extra.

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CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE

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Best Selected France Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.

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THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO.

We call the attention of our readers to The Indian Automobile Co.'s advertisements of cars, motor cycles, lorries etc. They have extensive workshops, garage and motor auction mart at 310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle. Their show rooms are now in the course of erection and will shortly be one of the leading firms in the motor trade in this country. To be able to go and see cars demonstrated in Auction under cover must be a real boon to those who attend Auction instead of having to stand in the broiling sun looking for bargain. They have, one of the largest garages and workshops in India.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE DEMONSTRATION.

Under the auspices of the League, a public lecture was delivered by Miss Nazir B. Shaikh in the Servants of India Society's Hall on the 7th April when Miss Engineer, Superintendent, SevaSadan, Bombay presided. The meeting was well attended. Some sorts of physical exercises for Indian women were performed and the audience was greatly interested to witness the same. After a few remarks by Mr. D. G. Padhye and Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhale a vote of thanks was passed and the meeting came to a close.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The third convocation of the Benares Hindu University will be held on Saturday, the 23rd April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m., in the Kashi Naresh Hall, Central Hindu College, Benares.

(2) The graduates of the Benares Hindu University who passed the examinations of 1920, are requested to notify to the Registrar at an early date their intention to be present at the Convocation to receive their degres.

(3) The registered and other donors of the Benares Hindu University are requested to inform the Registrar of their intention to attend the Convocation and he will be glad to issue Invitation Cards to them.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

7 a.m. Holy Communion. 7-45 a.m. Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral Lloyd E. Hymns—136, 197 Card 140.

5-30 p.m. Children's Service. 6-30 Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmisley "C" Hymns—137 197, 499.

Collections for Choir Fund.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m..

Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (C. M. S.) GIRGAUM.

English Services:—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

Marathi Service:—9-30 a.m.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing rabi crops are generally in fair condition. Harvesting continues. Picking of cotton is in progress. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Thar Parkar, Broach, Deccan, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolhapur ,The supply Belgaum, Bijapur and Kilhapur, The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Broach, Deccan, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Deccan and Karnatak. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur where it is deteriorating. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary. The percentage of quantities purchasable per rupee were below normal as follow:—

Sind 43 to 70 Gujarat 44 to 68 Konkan 28 to 57 Deccan 52 to 73 Karnatak 52 to 62.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The Bombay Government Gazette states:—The numbers in receipt of relief during the week ending 26th March 1921 were as follow:—

Ahmednagar, Relief works 8,045, Dependents 3,910 Gratuitous Relief 20,168; Poona Gratuitous Relief 2,533; Sholapur Gratuitous Relief 3,253; Satara Gratuiitous Relief 2,725; Bijapur Test works 2,463, Gratuitous Relief 7,021; Belgaum Gratuitous Relief 3 ,778; Total Gratuitous Relief 39,478.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 8.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-7-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 88-12-0.

EXCHANGE

T. T. on London 1/3 9/16.
D. D. on London 1/3 5/8.
3 M/st D. A. 1/14 1/8.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 350.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 385.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 190.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 152.
American Cross rate $3.93.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 55.
German Cross rate 239.
London Silver spot D 33-8.
London Silver forward D. 32-14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 79.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
3½ per cent. Paper 56.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1 974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 7974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-29 96.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2/8, By. Cotton 230, By. Dyeing 3310, Century 1015 x.d., Cent. India 2355, Colaba Land 2150, Crescent 527/8, Currimbhoy 1242/8, David 1545, Fazulbhoy 1400, Finaly 860, Ind. Bleaching 175, Ind. Malwa 592/8, Kasturchand 1325, Kohinoor 2785, New Great 670, Pearls 920, Phoenix 705 x.d., Shapurji 255, Simplex 592/8, Swan 885, Swadeshi 3575.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 685, By. Burma 508, By. Burma N. I. 160 pr. Bt. Burma Petrol 13/8, By. Steam 307/8, By. Tramway 115, Bandi Cement 41, Katni Ord 255, Katni Defd. 1280, New India Ins. 5/8 dis, Shivrajpur 23, Tata Ord 110, Tata Defd. 560, Tata Hydro 800, Tata Oil 100, Tata Bank 22/8, Scindia Steam 22 dis.

CHEMICALS MARKETS.

Bombay, April 8.

Sodium Sulphide continued dull without signs of immediate improvement. Zinc Chloride is very scarce, though no upward rate has been noticeable. Magnesium chloride continued with the same activity. English quoted at Rs. 15. German at Rs. 12/8 and Country at Rs. 9; Aniline and Antimony salts have kept steady. Bichromate of soda varies between Rs. 100 and 106 per cwt Bich-Potash at Rs. 130; Sago and Farina are rather scarce, the former is quoted at Rs. 12/12. Maize starch has advanced a little.

Quotations are as follows:—

Sodium Sulphide U. A. Rs. 40.
Sodium Sulphide Jap. Rs. 26.
Soda Bichromate Rs. 103.
Soda Caustic 98/99 per cent. Rs. 28.
Soda Caustic 72 per cent. Rs. 24.
Soda Silicate Rs. 15.
Soda Hydrosulphide Rs. 2-7-0.
Chloride Magnesium, Eng. Rs. 15.
Chloride Magn. Ger. Rs. 12-8-0.
Sugar of lead (Brown) Rs. 40.
Bleaching Powder U. A. Rs. 36.
Potash Bichromate Rs. 128.
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0-7-0.
Sulphate Alumina Rs. 22-0-0.
Starch Maize Rs. Rs. 27.
Starch Rice Rs.. 30.
Sago flour Rs. 13-12-0.
Farina K. Rs. 20-4-0.
Dextrine Rs. 30.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Bombay, April 8.

The inquiries continued normal. Up-country had small demand. Cotton healds and Reeds kept steady in rates without fluctuations. Home offers for 15/40s. Healds have been maintained at 52 to 56d. per 900 eyes.

The woolen goods have slightly advanced, the demand being fair. Sixing flannel K is rather scarce. Roller cloth was quoted at Rs. 9 (K).

There is still great depression in Shuttles and Bobbins market. No animated demand has been witnessed in Pirns, Slubbings and Rowings.

Pickers, picking bands, continue dull. Broomley and Dig-dag pickers being quoted at Rs. 95 and upwards.

Quotations as follows:—

Healds Rs. 3-6-6.
Reeds Rs. 0-5-0.
Roller Cloth Rs. 9 (K).
Pickers No. 4 Dig-dag Rs. 105.
Spring Buffers Dig-dag Rs. 2-5-6.
Slubbing Bobbins Jap. Rs. 50.
Cinder fillets Rs. 1-14-0.
Doffer fillets Rs. 1-14-0.
Emery fillets Rs 0-3-3.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BOUND OVER FOR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

That leading loose life turns out sooner or later miserable and disastrous was conclusively proved in the course of a case at the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, in which Ajijaad, a young woman, residing at Sukali Street was charged with attempting to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a knife on the 7th instant.

The accused who pleaded guilty to thecharge stated that she was in the keeping of one Din Mahomed, a cycle shop-keeper, and that the latter took away all the money she had and then left her alone. On the day in question she sent her servant to Din Mahomed to call him but he would not come. She also informed him that she was penniless and was starving but he turned a deaf ear to her requests. So she got tired of her troubles and tried to get rid of them by stabbing himself on the spur of the moment.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be bound over for a sum of Rs 100 for a period of six months.

LADS SENT TO REFORMATORY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Sub-Inspector Chitre charged Dhondoo Raghoo, a boy of 13, with the theft of a coat and a shawl valued at Rs. 6.

The facts of the case are that Shivram Ramchandra, a Brahmin priest, which he Ramchandra, a Brahmin priest while clothes from it and tried to bolt away. He atonce arrested the accused and handed him over to the police.

As the accused was a juvenile, his Worship ordered him to remain in the David Sassoon Reformatory for three years.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Inspector Khen charged Gokul Anand, a Hindu juvenile, with the theft of a pair of spectacles and a cheque from the back part of a motor car.

It appears from the evidence of Jan Mohamed, a chauffeur, that yesterday afternoon the accused was seen by him taking away his master's above property from his car at Church-Gate Street. He at once arrested the accused and handed him over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and as he had two previous convictions, His Worship ordered him to remain for three years in the David Sassoon Reformatory.

ASSAULT WITH KNIFE WHILE DRUNK

GOAN SENTENCED TO TWO MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunnilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergt. Parker charged Anthony Decruz, a Goan residing at Apollo Bundar with causing hurt with a knife.

The facts of the case are that on the 9th ultimo when Parasram Baloo, a Hindoo barbar was sitting in a godown situated at Colaba, the accused came there with a knife in his hand and stood on a gunny bag which was lying there. He was asked by the complainant to get out of the place and thereupon he rushed towards him and assaulted him and afterwards stabbed him with a knife. In the meanwhile Gopal Sakharam, the second complainant who was going along Thomas Street, Colaba, was also stabbed by the accused from behind.

One Abdul Rahaman, who was drinking tea in a restaurant, saw the accused bolting away with the knife in his hand. He at once came out of the shop and arrested the accused and handed him over to the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that when he stabbed the above two complainants he was intoxicated. His Worship knowing the fact that the accused while committing the above offence was drunk, sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered the knife to be confiscated.

CASE OF A LAD LORD'S INDIFFERENCE.

RS 25 FINE NEGLECT OF SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

At the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Dr. M. N. Bulsara, Deputy Health Officer charged one Mangalal of Messrs Mangalal and Bankilal, proprietors of Kunawy House, Proctor Street, with failing to comply with putting in working order all the flushing apparata of all the servants' water closets in the compound so as to flush them, to adjust missing caps and to remove katchra from the compound.

Dr. Balsara deposed that the accused had done nothing and the night soil was abominable when he visited the place that morning.

Mr. Patel appeared for the accused.

As the accused pleaded guilty,his Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

A RASH ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, sub-Inspector Sait charged Abdul Gaffoor Abdulla with doing a rash act likely to endanger human safety.

It appeared from the evidence of Laxuman Vishnu, a Hindoo labourer that when he was washing his clothes yesterday afternoon on the step of basin at No. 6 Victoria Docks, the accused came there and pushed him down, with the result that he fell into the water and was nearly drowned, but fortunately a boy came to his rescue and brought him ashore.

The accused pleaded guilty. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

First Class.—No. 61 Joshi Gulabbhai Naranji.

Second Class.—No. 1 Bahadurji Gulesthan Jamshedji; No. 3 Gazdar, S. Pestonji; No. 4 Nadirshah P. Jamshedji; No. 5 Shah C. Ranchoddas; No. 8 Ajwani, L. Hazari Sing; No. 35 Apte R. Vaman; No. 44 Duarte A. Louis; No. 71 Patwardhan V. Purshottam; No. 72 Sane G. Krishna.

PASS CLASS.

Desai, Kalidas Lallubhai; (English and Marathi); Mydev, Vasudev Govind; English and Sanskrit (Vedanta); Dhamdhere, Moreshwar Ramchandra; Punekar, Sharadamohan Narasinhacharya; Purohit, Narmadashankar Bhogilal; Bhat, Sakharam Raoji; Date, Narayan Ganesh; (Sanskrit (Pali) and Pali); Moulvi, Abdul Samad Mahomed Hayat; Deshpande, Ramchandra Keshav; Joshi, Dattatraya Ganesh; Kelkar, Dattatraya Vithal; Mohomed Rahimuddin; Vaidya, Krishnaji Keshav; Argam, Ananda Rao; Basavaraj Urs, K. Hoskere, Subramanyam; Kommerahalli, Chikkalingiah; Pathakji, Vyomeshchandra Janardan; Sales-Andrade, Cajetan; Suntook, Nariman Khurshedji.

No. 61 wins the Chancellor's Medal.

No. 5 wins the Sir Lawrence Jenkins Sscholarship.

No. 1 wins the Miss Sokaribai S. Mankar Scholarship.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

First Class.—No. 9 Chittur S. Venkata Subban; No. 18 Hamanthaiya Dhulipate.

SECOND CLASS.

Ahmadi, Daud Ibrahim; Ba Ohn; Ba Te, Albert; Bhagwat, Gajanan Hari; Chakraborty, Sudhir Chandra; Chaudhari, Narayan Bhavani; Chauhan, Kubersingh Dalelsingh; Dave, Chimanlal Naranji; Deshpande, Shriniwas Nilkanth; Dhumal, Venkatrao Narsingrao; Ghorpade, Savlaram Krishnaji; Godbole, Sitaram Vasudev; Gumaste, Kedarepa Dundapa; Harolikar, Shripad Balvant; Hegdekatti, Ramkrishna Mahadev; Heramba Lal, Roy Ghatak Choudhury; Jamkhandi, Girimallappa Veerappa; John, Tun Myat; Kittur, Rango Shesho; Kulkarni, Dhondo Mahadev; Kulkarni, Vaman Hari; Maddagiri, Vasudeva Murthy; Malelu, Sunder James; Maung Ba Ohn II; Maung Saw Shway; Maung Thein; Mehta, Chunilal Mansang; Mehta, Somnath Rewashankar; Nuggehalli, Ramanna Rangaiengar; Pandya, Martand Shivbhadra; Patil, Basangowda Somangowda; Pavate, Veerbhadrappa Chintappa; Phatarpekar, Kamlakar Shankar; Rahman, M. L.; Roy, Ramprasad; Sane Vishnu Narayan; Sein Bwint; Sen Gupta, Dhirendra Mohon; Shah, Thakorlal Pranvallabhadas; Thakar, Bhogilal Jagjivan; Verghese, K. Poonen; Yadaw, Ganpat Ramrao; Chakradev, Yashvant Mahadev.

B. AG. EXAMINATION.

SECOND CLASS.

Chaudhari, Ramchandra Motiram; Chaugule, Thoreppa Narsappa; Chavan, Vijaya Mahadevrao; Desai, Nathubhai Lallubhai; Desai, Yeshvantlal Trimbaklal; Joshi, Vasudev Vishnu; Kelkar, Sadashiv Ganesh; Kotur, Shivapa Fakirapa; Kulkarni, Laxman Vishnu; Maung Ba Tin; Naik, Laxman Dodtama; Patel, Ambalal Motibhai; Patel, Kanaiyalal Ishvarlal; Patel, Keshavlal Dahyabhai; Patel, Lallubhai Narshibhai; Patel, Shivabhai Jethabhai; Shinde, Govind Bapuji; Arcot, Devaraj; Dhagat, Hariprasad Jashvantrai; Dhamdhere, Narayan Keshav; Nag, Hiran Kumar; Patel, Godrej Dosabhai; Patel, Manilal Ishvarbhai; Patel, Vasantlal Vadilal; Patwardhan, Narhar Balvant; Wad, Martand Dattatraya.

ADVANCED BOTANY.

CHEMISTRY.

Badami, Sridhar Ram; Furtado, Caetano Xavier dos Remedios; Godbole, Shankar Vaman; Kelapanda, Ayanna; Purandare, Prabhakar Gopal; Ranadive, Jagannath Dattatraya; Shankar Pile, Poona Ramling.

ADVANCED AGRICULTURAL

Jamasji, Rustom Sorabji; Krishna Warriar, K.; Sabnis, Shivram Jivaji.

ADVANCED ENTOMOLOGY.

Kadkol, Shridhar Gopal; Wagle, Purushottam Vishwambhar.

STRIKE AT P.&O. DOCKYARD.

NO EFFECT OF ULTIMATUM YET.

The strike at the P. and O. Dockyard and the lock-out at the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's workshop are continuing without any change. The notice which the authorities put at the entrance of the Dockyard had had no effect upon the strikers who seem to be quite indifferent to any threat.

BURNT WHILE IN FITS.

Tarabai, wife of Ludha Cooverji, residing at Mazagaon, was subject to occasional fits. On Thursday afternoon on hearing shrieks, a neighbour of hers went to her room and found Tarabai lying on the floor with her clothes burnt. Tarabai told the neighbour that while cooking she had an attack of fits and her clothes caught fire. Tarabai was removed to the Hospital where she died shortly after admission.

At an inquest held on her body by the local Coroner, a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

INQUEST ON MUTTON STREET TRAGEDY.

The Bokhari, Haji Mahomed Toshmahomed Tuttash, who was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday evening, with injuries which he had received from a revolver shot which is alleged to have been fired at him by one Haji Bagarbhai Javabhai at the junction of Mutton Street and Gujar Street, succumbed to his injuries at the Hospital.

The Coroner and a jury opened an inquest touching his death on Friday when evidence was recorded to the effect that the deceased was a hawker of knives. On the 5th instant about 5 p.m. the deceased and two others were seated at a shop at Chor Bazar when Haji Bazarbhai came there with a bedding in his arm; Bazarbhai then took out a pistol from the bedding and fired at the deceased on the chest, and when he was trying to fire another shot Bazarbhai was caught hold of by some witnesses and handed over to the Police.

Further enquiries have been postponed.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT.

OBJECTS OF THE PROPOSED BILL.

A Bombay Government "Gazette" publishes the text of the Bill amending the Bombay Municipal Act. The objects of the Bill are explained in the following note on clauses:—

Clause 2, sub-clause (a), clauses 4 to 8 and clause 16.—As it is osirable in view of the development of Bombay to remove all hindrances to the freedom of traffic between the City of Bombay and its suburbs, it is proposed to abolish the tolls on vehicles entering the city from Salsette. The Corporation have agreed to this proposal in return for an annual subsidy of Rs. 25,000 from Government.

Clause 3.—Under the existing law, sums recovered from municipal employees as fines are merged in the general municipal balances. The object of the amendment, which has the approval of the Corporation, is to establish a Fines Fund analogous to the Fines Funds on Indian Railways, with a view to enable the Corporation to make grants out of this fund to be expended on objects calculated to promote the well-being of municipal employees.

Clause 9.—As it has been held (XLV I. A. 233) that the Corporation are not entitled to compensation for land belonging to them in respect of which an order has been passed under section 300 (1) requiring a person to set forward his building over such land up to the regular line of the street, the amendment has been framed to secure payment of compensation in cases where a person is permitted or required so to set forward his building in the circumstances stated.

Clause 2, sub-clause (b), and clauses 10 to 13.—The object of these amendments is to give the municipal authorities certain powers of regulation and control over the erection of sky-signs and the exhibition of advertisements.

Clause 14.—By this amendment it is proposed to revise the rates of tax on vehicles and animals, to fix in certain cases special rates of tax for vehicles without rubber tyres, and to levy the tax on certain classes of vehicles in accordance with their weight and the use to which they are put.

Clause 15, sub-clause (a).—As hair dressing saloons are being opened in the City in large numbers, and in many cases no attempt is made to keep the premises or the implements used in a clean and proper condition, it is proposed to bring this trade under municipal control, to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

Clause 15, sub-clause (b).—In view of the insanitary conditions at present prevailing in places where indigenous cigarettes are made and the danger of such places becoming centres of tubercular infection, it is proposed to bring such places under municipal control, by requiring that they shall be licensed.

(Continued from column 6.)

cially covered himself with glory by his splendid defence as time and again he stemmed the tide of attack by his cool play. These attacks by the Igatpuri forwards, however, were of too transitory a nature and for the rest of the match the theatre of operations proved to be the Igatpuri goal area. Had it not been for Scanlan and Gillett and also Goddard who effected some very good saves especially at the closing stages Jubbulpore would have won by a more generous margin.

won by a more generous margin.

Play during the rest of the game found the trio in the Igatpuri half-back line ably supported by their second line of defence fighting with their backs to the wall against the swinging line of Jubbulpore forwards. Only once did they attack effectively—F. Gidney making a brilliant run with the ball when within striking distance the situation was saved by Norris hitting the ball away—but incidentally causing the fall in a bunch of four players. A series of corners and short corners followed but the Jubbulpore citadel remained intact. Jubbulpore again in turn took up the attack and after about twenty minutes of play Cotter passed on to Hassett who made a meteoric run along the right and dodging Gillett centred the ball but Mustapha missed and Igatpuri was saved a second goal. Two short corners resulted and off the second one Hassett after a struggle in the circle made a shot which found the goal thus scoring the second goal for his side.

JUBBULPORE ..... 2 Goals.
IGATPURI 0

The Igatpuri lost heart after this and never seriously challenged again. A third goal could have been bagged for Jubbulpore had Wilmer—who was playing throughout in indifferent fashion been in his place and netted the ball finely centred by Hasset from the right wing. When the close was announced Jubbulpore came out winners by a score of two goals to nil.

Though the Jubbulpore forwards had distinguished themselves yet it was a day for the backs. The whole game was one protracted duel between the two defence lines and had the Igatpuri been supported by their forwards and harried the Jubbulpore defence the issue might have been otherwise. Boult and Scanlan for the Igatpuri and Smith and Thonder for Jubbulpore played a great game.

The teams were:—

JUBBULPORE.

Goal: Mungaven; Full-back: D. C. Smith, E. J. Thonder; Half-back: Mustapha R. A. Norris, O. C. Cotter. Forwards: H E Hasset, H V Smith, Mustapha, M E Rocque, O. A. Wilmer.

IGATPURI.

Goal: Goddard; Full-back: Boult, Scanlan; Half-back: Gillet, L. Gidney, Neale; Forward: [illegible] Gidney, F. Gidney, Isitt, Unger, S. Gidney.

Umpires: Major Brough and Mr. Kapadia.

10-DAYS GAME

5-30 p.m.—Poona United v. Lincolns.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

JUBBULPORE (2) BEAT IGATPURI MISSING LINKS(0)

Play in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Gymkhana ground punctually at 5-30 p.m. Though the tournament has arrived at practically its closing stages the attendance to witness the match was rather disappointing. The contestants in the days mach were Igatpuri Missing Links and Jubbulpore Railway.

The play that resulted from the casting of these teams was of an exceedingly fast character and very interesting. Both sides were well-balanced—though the Jubbulpore team had more staying powers and it was mostly due to this that they were able to lower the colours of their opponents. There was not a dull moment in the game and though no scoring was effected in the first half the attention of the spectators was riveted to the quick passes, clever dodges and skilful dribblings so successfully resorted to by both the teams. In the second half a marked departure from the even exchanges of the first moiety was observable. The Missing Links forward line had evidently kept up too fast a pace and consequently they were not able to engage the opposing forwards with the same tenacity and doggedness which they were able to display earlier in the game. As their forward line was not working at full pressure the Igatpuri back had to maintain an uphill fight against odds with the result they had to admit defeat by two goals by the time the second half was finished.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The Igatpuri team got the better of the bully-off and began operations by making a rush to their opponents goal, but Thonder checked the rush and sent the ball spinning to the other end of the field. For the next ten minutes a dingdong struggle ensued, the forwards lines of both teams putting their best legs forward to secure an advantage. The fastest play in the whole game was witnessed at this stage—the men being fresh and not at all tired. The Jubbulpore left-winger Rocque got possession of the ball and smartly passing on to Mustapha in the centre went rushing their opponents' goal, when Gillet the Igatpuri left-back challenged and managed to hit away the ball. The venue of operations soon changed and for a time the Igatpuri goal was besieged—but after a regular melee in front of the goal during which it was impossible to differentiate between friend and foe—Boult hit the ball away from the zone of danger.

It was midway through the first half ere the Jubbulpore pack was able to clear the ball from about the middle line and effect an entry into their opponents' defence. Smith their right in had the ball within striking range and only Goddard the Igatpuri custodian to pass—when Goddard made a sudden run for the ball and [illegible] the ball netted a goal. The cheering and [illegible] wards. But this was only a temporary relief—for the strenuous Jubbulpore forwards kept up a series of sustained attacks but they found Boult and Scanlan a [illegible] handful. Boult cleared again and again amidst ringing cheers—but for once Rocque got the better of him and running with the ball netter a goal. The cheering and clapping had hardly subsided when it appeared that Major Brough had declared Rocque as off-side when playing the ball and that it was no goal. Rocque ran with the ball along with his opponent and was in no sense guilty of an off-side and his decision was obviously faulty.

There remained only a few minutes for the close of the first half and this period witnessed one or two splendid runs by Igatpuri along the left wing shared mainly between Unger and S. Gidney. Gidney ran up and secured a fast ball which he immediately centred—but Isitt the centre-forward missed and the chance slipped away. A few more exchanges and half time was announced.

PLAY AFTER HALF TIME.

Both teams looked fresh and fit when they lined up for the restart—but appearances were deceptive for the Igatpuri forwards had spent themselves in fruitless efforts instead of conserving their energies for the tussle which was to ensue in the second half. had spent themselves in fruitless efforts They had to repent graviously for this for right from the beginning their tired condition had its effect on their play. Play during this half was mainly confined to the Igatpuri half of the field and it was only on very rare occasions Unger or Isitt could make a run with the ball and seriously threaten the Jubbulpore goal. Yet for the first ten minutes or so the semblance of a balanced game was kept up—when Mustapha taking advantage of a [illegible] pass from Norris evading L. Gidney passed it on to Smith who again centred it and Mustapha who was by this time within measurable distance of the Igatpuri goal rushed up and netter the ball before Goddard the opposing custodian could tackle him.

JUBBULPORE ..... 1 Goal.
IGATPURI 0

Thus the first goal of the game went against the Misisng Links but not losing heart they immediately countered by invading the Jubbulpore territory but in Smith and Thonder they found a very difficult proposition to tackle. Smith espe-

(Continued in column 5.)

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MANAGER,
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, April 9, 1921.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Lord Curzon, speaking on the coal crisis in the Lords, said he "trembled to anticipate what would be the verdict of The Triple Alliance." A desperate spirit, he added, was already manifesting itself in some parts of the country and he proceeded, according to Reuter, to draw "a picture of the development of national convulsion, disorder, violence and acute class warfare." And, having drawn this alarming picture for the benefit of the "elderly statesmen"—"men of substance"—who composed his audience, he concluded, as if by way of clinching the argument, with the declaration that "no Government could yield to such a menace." The menace is largely the creation of the Government themselves. It is directly traceable to their decision to divest themselves of the financial control of the coal industry which took effect from the first day of this month—a decision made in spite of the protests of Labour and at a most inopportune moment. The coalowners themselves entered a mild protest of a formal kind against the immediate decontrol of the industry which deprives them of the advantage of guaranteed profits. But they did not actually oppose, nor or had any intention of opposing, decontrol for the simple reason that it gave them an opportunity to which they had long been looking forward of bringing about a substantial reduction in the miners' wages. The time selected by the Government—a period of quite abnormal depression in coal and other industries—gave them a very good plea for this reduction. And the mineowners jumped at this opportunity, knowing full well that they were supported by general movement on the part of employers in all industries to secure a great reduction in wages. In fact a manifesto issued in mail week by the emergency committee of the Federation of Building Traders Operatives, based its appeal for "mass action" on the part of Labour on the ground of an alleged existence of a plot by the Federation of British Industries to reduce wages drastically all round. The insistence of the mineowners on the reversion to local settlements and their refusal to accept the scheme of the Executive of the Miners' Federation for a national wages standard and the maintenance of a profits pool under the control of a joint board have only been the beginning of the great offensive for the reduction of wages all round; for, if the miners can be forced to accept big wage reductions, the bringing about of similar decreases in other industries will be greatly simplified.

This is the central fact which must not for a moment be lost sight of in any attempt to understand the present situation, which, as we have seen, is largely a creation of Government who have indirectly supported the mineowners' offensive by bringing about decontrol at a most inopportune time despite, as Mr. Clynes has pointed out, the pledge embodied in a Parliamentary Statute that control would be continued till August next. And the action of the Government is the more reprehensible in view of the fact that the time selected for decontrol is most suitable for the mineowners who can, in the circumstances, with impunity, starve out the miners. For a lock-out for a number of days now is not a particularly disturbing factor to them, because not only is the demand for coal small, but there are also huge stocks of coal accumulated. This is another relevant fact which must be borne in mind before we are tempted to blame the miners for their instructions to pump-men to strike work, thus imperilling the existence of many a mine. The miners are waging a most unequal fight with their employers who can, in the present state of industry afford to wait and who are supported by a powerful Government dominated by "Big Business." The prospect before them is a dreary one with no alternative but ultimate submission. They have, therefore, no recourse but to fall back on the desperate resort of withdrawing the pumpmen, which would turn the factor of time in their favour and force both the Government and the owners to negotiate with a real desire to meet the miners' wishes and needs in a spirit of fairness. The limitations which Mr. Lloyd George has laid down, subject to which alone are negotiations to be conducted, are not calculated to bring about a solution of the present deadlock. These limitations are that, firstly, Government could not recommend Parliamentary maintenance of the industry out of the general taxation and, secondly, that it was impossible to resume control. These two conditions amount in reality, to this: that Government are anxious to back out of a pledge given in the shape of a Parliamentary Statute in order to aid and abet the owners in their attempt to take advantage of the abnormal depression to force the miners to accept a substantial reduction of wages.

The miners, it must be remembered, do not object to a mere reduction of wages. They, as Mr. Clynes says, had not rejected the possibility of a diminution of wages; what they wanted was that the reduction should be on a uniform percentage. The owners' proposals, which were apparently supported by Government, he added, would throw back the industry to pre-war standard. The miners recognise the depression in industry and are willing to accept some sacrifice but they maintain with reason that unless equalisation of profits is continued, many collieries will have to close because, under existing conditions, even with a substantial reduction of wages, it would be impossible to make a profit. On the other hand, they point out—and their argument is unanswerable—that, if the profits pool were continued, a moderate all-round reduction of wages would tide over the abnormal period. But the coalowners will not listen to reason, and, aided by Government, they seem determined to go back, in effect, to pre-war rates. That, however, is a challenge to the whole Labour world. And Mr. Thomas put the point of view of the latter in a nut-shell when he said: "The wages offered to the miners justified them in saying that they preferred to starve to death rather than to be worked to death, and this view would be backed by Labour. We shall support the workmen in refusing a starvation wage." England is thus faced once again with the old familiar struggle—between Capital, backed by Government, and Labour. "You are faced to-day with the greatest crisis in this history of the British working classes. A million miners have been locked out by the mine-owners, aided and abetted by the Government. It will be your turn next." So ran the miners' manifesto to the great Parliament of Labour which has not yet announced its decision. But the appeal is irresistible and it will have only one response—a united opposition of Labour to the might of Capital.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

A communique of the Government of India (dated April 7th) with regard to a cablegram published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of April 5th, informs us that "The Government of India have been authorised by His Majesty's Government to state that every one of the allegations regarding His Majesty's Government and the attitude of Great Britain is specifically false." We have already in a leading article explained our reasons for publishing that cablegram, which we did deliberately, knowing that it was certain to be denied, and might possibly have unpleasant consequences for us personally. It expressed the feeling of distrust for "His Majesty's Government" which prevails throughout the whole Islamic world to-day, and the hope that India will do something to vindicate the honour of His Majesty and the good name of England which have been seriously compromised by the behaviour of that Government. We frankly confess that we have lost belief in the promises and assurances of "His Majesty's Government" as at present constituted, and that official denials do not much impress us. Our readers will remember that not many weeks ago we were treated to a most "authoritative" denial of a statement which all Europe now knows, and most of Europe then knew, to be true except in one trifling particular which was a matter of opinion. In the present denial we suppose that "His Majesty's Government" would have us concentrate attention on the word "specifically"—meaning "in this specific instance"—for otherwise the statement which we published is substantially correct. It was the British Government which most ruthlessly insisted on the disarmament of the Turks; it was the British Government which set loose the Greeks in Asia Minor, and everybody knows that afterwards the Greeks received assistance and encouragement from England. It was the British Government which suppressed the report of the International Commission of Inquiry, signed by English, French, Italian and American high officers of unimpeachable integrity, which utterly condemned the pretext, claims and conduct of the Greeks, in Anatolia; because, forsooth, no Hellenic Government representative had been present during the investigations. The presence of a representative of that Government which was in brutal occupation of the country would obviously have been a hindrance to the investigations since it would have frightened Greek as well as Turkish witnesses. And whatever anyone may choose to say, to plot for a Greek empire in Anatolia, is to plot for the destruction of Islam in Anatolia since the Greeks destroy the Muslim population wherever they go. They could not do it by themselves, they are not strong enough, but they have done it with assistance from the so-called "Christian" Powers, which makes it all the harder on the Musulmans. Are not the Turks "opposing the aggressions with desperate heroism"? Will not "the whole East suffer if it remains a helpless spectator?" We fail to see how these two final "allegations" can be called, even "specifically," false.

BUCKET-SHOPS.

Our readers are aware that a committee appointed by Government is now investigating the remedies for the evil which the establishment of a large number of "bucket-shops"—places, where unauthorised race-betting is carried on—has engendered in this city. It is obvious that nothing short of drastic legislation will put an end to the evil. In this connection we have come across a strange report for which we sincerely hope there is no basis. It is that some "influential" parties are trying to persuade the Committee and the authorities that the evil would be best remedied, not by suppressing these gambling dens, but by licensing them in the manner of the liquor-shops! Only those licensed by the police or some other authorities would be free to carry on their gambling operations. We cannot think of a more pernicious and reprehensible suggestion than this one We have enough of licensed evil in this city and country not to stand in need of its extension. Racing is one of the "blessings" which the people of this country owe to British Rule and which is being thrust upon them in spite of their innate aversion to it. Gambling within the enclosures of the racecourse is bad enough, but to charter it broadcast in the city would be the acme of wickedness and folly, of which we cannot imagine Sir George Lloyd's Government being guilty. A system of licensed betting shops, such as is suggested, would lead to black-mail and other forms of corruption, in which the police would be the most active abettors, seeing that money passes freely through the fingers of those addicted to this form of gambling. It is to be hoped that the Committee will refuse to lend any countenance to the suggestion to license the shops. These dens must be sternly suppressed. If betting is to be permitted, it should be confined to the race enclosures only. Some have suggested that the system of bookmakers, which was suppressed during the regime of Lord Sydenham, should be revived so that the competition that will result between them and the totalisators may minimise the craze for gambling among the poorer classes. Of course, compared with the licensed bucket-shops, this will be the lesser of the two evils. But whether bookmakers are revived or not, gambling outside the limits of the racecourse should be absolutely prohibited.

Notes of the Day.

U. S. and the Allies.

The principle which the United States Government has sought to establish in its note to the Entente Powers is serious enough in all conscience, but who will deny that Truth and Justice are on the side of America? No doubt, President Wilson, as the accredited representative of the United States Government, signed the Treaty of Versailles and thereby committed his country to an acceptance of its provisions even in the eventuality of his own Government being unable subsequently to ratify the Treaty. The Treaty has been, as we know, ratified by more than three of the Powers signatory to it and consequently is binding on all the original signatories, including the United States. Admitting the facts so far, the present refusal of the U. S. Government to be bound by the Treaty may look somewhat derogatory to its self-respect and as a breach of international morality. But looking to the reckless way in which the Big Four among the Allies have set about, ever since the conclusion of the Treaty, to tamper with it, modifying its terms and substituting practically new ones at their own sweet will and pleasure, often without so much as apprising the U. S. Government, it is not surprising in the least that the latter should now come forward and openly and indignantly repudiate the Treaty—or rather the skeleton to which it has been reduced by the Allies. As for the decisions of the League of Nations, the United States has not ratified the Convention nor has it joined the League and hence President Harding's Government can rightly contend that the decisions of the League, so far as they affect the status and interests of the United States, will not be recognised by his Government as binding. The disposal of Yap island is not the only instance of the arbitrary way in which the Big Four have proceeded to share among themselves the "booty" of the war. The Supreme Council, the Council of the League, the Ambassadors' Council, the Council of Two, the Council of Three and the various other *avatars*, by which the dictators among the Allies chose to be known, have so played with the constitution of the League as completely to destroy its utility and to make the very name of the League stink in the nostrils of all honest men. The League, as it exists to-day, is as good as dead. Nay, in the masquerade in which it is made to strut, it has become a veritable instrument for the spoliation of the weaker peoples by the stronger. All honest men will be glad that America has come forward at this hour, to demand that the bludgeon should be taken away and replaced by a worthier instrument of international justice.

Oil Again.

Lord Curzon's reply to the United States' note regarding the Mesopotamian oil-fields is hardly likely to placate President Harding's Government. The reply maintains the validity of the rights acquired by the British Government on the ground that the capital of the Turkish Petroleum Company, which enjoyed the lease of the oil-fields in question at the hands of the Turkish Government before the war, was British and German and that the German interests were liquidated during the war and are now allotted to the French. The transaction, it will be seen, has, indeed, the appearance of "robbing Peter to pay Paul", but it is explained that the French in return have given facilities by which oil is enabled to reach the Mediterranean. These facilities apparently refer to the permission and some other material help given to the new Anglo-French oil syndicate to carry the pipe-lines to the Mediterranean *via* Syria, which, by another mutual arrangement between England and France, has been handed over to the latter. If, as Lord Curzon's reply assures America, the British Government have not acted in any selfish or monopolistic spirit in this bargain with France, but in "the best interests of the future Arab State", did it not strike His Majesty's Government that the "best interests" of the Arab State would be best served by reserving the rights of development of the oil-fields to this State itself, instead of handing them over to the French? From whatever point of view of international justice and morality we consider the "oil" rights, the first claims to them are of the Arab State and no mandatory Power has any right to dispose of them without consulting the indigenous Government. The plea of absence of any properly constituted Arab Government at the present day cannot form any valid excuse for bartering away the rights of the Mesopotamian State.

Goading the People.

The patting on the back which Mr. Thomas, the District Magistrate of Malabar, recently got from Lord Willingdon's Government has apparently encouraged him to entertain the idea that he has received a *carte blanche* from Government to deal with the Non-Cooperation movement as he likes. Though absolute tranquility prevails in the District, Mr. Thomas and his colleague, Mr. Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police, cannot bear to see the people demonstrating their sympathies with the Congress and Khilafat cause, albeit in a thoroughly peaceful manner. A few days ago a report came of further arrests in the districts of Congress and Khilafat workers. The Madras papers received on Thursday shed further light on the incident. According to the "Madras Mail's" Calicut correspondent, the police of both North and South Malabar have been active during the past week in conducting searches in Congress and Khilafat offices, as well as "adjoining buildings," in Calicut, Tellicherry, Kuthuparamba, Badagara, Quiland, Taliparamba and other places, with the ostensible object of seizing proscribed and "seditious" literature suspected to have been stored in some of these places. But, apparently, the police were after mare's nests, for their labours do not seem to have been rewarded with anything save a few "pamphlets." Everywhere, except at Taliparamba, no untoward event occurred at the time of the search, but at this latter place on the plea of show of resistance to the right of the police to search, six persons, four Moslems and two Hindus, have been put under arrest. In view of the fact that neither previous nor subsequent to the arrest and conviction of Mr. Yakub Hassan and his three other colleagues, has there been any disturbance of the peace in any quarter of the district, it seems to us to be sheer madness, if not wickedness, on the part of the police there to exasperate the people by indiscriminate and wholesale searches of the kind reported. From the attitude of the authorities it would appear as if they were bent, not so much on detecting "sedition" as on breaking the spirit of the people by a demonstration of the *might of the Sarkar*. It is exactly such tactics as this that go to swell the ranks of the Non-Cooperators.

THE COAL CRISIS.

PREMIER ASKING FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

TRANSPORT-WORKERS TO SUPPORT MINERS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, 2 p.m., April 6.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., April 8.

It is officially announced that Mr. Lloyd George has written to the President of the Mining Association and the Secretary of the Miners' Federation asking them to resume negotiations.

The Transport-workers' Conference to-day decided to support the miners and immediately to negotiate with the Railwaymen and the Miners with a view to Triple Alliance action.

SERIOUS INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

RENEWAL OF NEGOTIATIONS.

The seriousness of the industrial outlook was impressed upon the City men travelling from the suburbs this morning when they found the train services much curtailed and later when they read in their evening papers the accounts of further rioting and intimidation especially in Scotland.

Further, the discovery that the Kensington Gardens had been transformed into an armed camp, occupied by four battalions of Guards, added to their anxiety. Hence there was a sigh of relief when an announcement was made that both the Miners' and Coal-miners' Associations had agreed to Mr. Lloyd George's proposal to renew the negotiations. This discounted the anxiously awaited decision of the Triple Alliance which assembled after separate meetings of the Transport-workers and the Railwaymen who later announced, after a meeting of the Alliance, that decisions, as to how best to help the miners, had been deferred.

ALL RACING ABANDONED.

PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN POLICE & STRIKERS.

The miners' hope for unemployment dole has been dashed by the courts referred at Coalville, Messrs. Pontypridd and Wigan dismissing the claims which were regarded as test cases.

Notices have been issued that all racing this week will be abandoned. The Under-Manager who refused to cease the working pumps at Cowden Heath near Dunfermilne was captured and severely mauled by a mob of strikers, but was eventually rescued by a large force of police.

Conflicts between the police and the strikers developed at midnight and a pitched battle ensued in which there were many casualties. The strikers dislocated street lighting and the town was in darkness.

ALL ARMY LEAVE STOPPED IN U. K.

It is announced that all Army leave in the United Kingdom has been stopped.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE.

Recd. 11 a.m., April 8.

A Barcelona message states that the International Communications Conference is making rapid progress with the drafting of the convention. It has been decided that the signatories to the convention shall enjoy rights in the recognised river ports equal to those of the riverain states themselves. Moreover, there shall be no discrimination between various nations with regard to customs duties except with special justification.

DEFINITE EXPECTATION.

WILL NEGOTIATIONS BE BEGUN IMMEDIATELY?

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, April 7.
Recd. Midnight April 8.

A definite expectation now prevails that the negotiations will be begun immediately. Several Miners leaders are known to be doubting the wisdom of keeping out the pumpmen on account of the alienation of public sympathy; nevertheless, they are unable to reach an agreement with regard to the return of the men, because, it is feared, that the miners in many cases may refuse to obey the instructions to sacrifice a potential weapon, but, once the negotiations are opened and conciliatory spirit is demonstated by all sides, the leaders will be in a better position to call on their followers.

The Finance Committee of the Coal Association is already preparing a new scheme of the wages based upon the improvement of the lower paid districts and also probably offering an all round increase base upon the out put.

Reuter's New York correspondent shows that the American manufacturers seizing an opportunity to capture the European Markets. In consequence of the enquiries from Scandinavia, Italy and South Africa, the coal market is stiffening and coal freights are rising.

MASULIPATAM PRESENTS ADDRESS TO MR GANDHI.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, April 7.

A Masulipatam correspondent writes that Mr. Gandhi addressed a meeting there yesterday evening. The proceedings commenced with the presentation of an address by the Masulipatam Municipality.

GREEKS SUFFER SEVERE SET-BACK.

COMPELLED TO RETIRE TO ORIGINAL LINE.

TURKS NOT FOLLOWING UP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., April 8.

Independent and authoritative information has been received in London from Anatolia and indicates that while the Turkish figures of the Greek losses have been exaggerated, the Greeks have suffered a severe setback being compelled to retire to their original line. The Turks are apparently not following them up. It is believed that the Greeks have sufficient forces to hold the Turks if they follow.

GREEKS EVACUATING KARAHISSER.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, April 7.

Constantinople.—The Greeks are reported to obe evacuating Karahissar.

GREEK ATTACK ON ESKISHER TO BE RESUMED.

Athens.—Gounaris, in an interview, stated that the attack on Eskisher would be resumed in few days.

JHALOD BHILL CONFERENCE

MR. TAIRSEE ON NEED OF SELF-PURIFICATION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
JHALOD, April 8.

The following is a summary of the address delivered in Gujarati by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the Jhalod Bhill Conference, to-day:—

"Brethren, you have been following the noblest profession of agriculture. Just think for a moment what would be the fate of your villages, of you people and you cattle, if you were to cease cultivating and if no corn grew. Those that live in cities and towns are much indebted to you for it is on the corns that you grow that they live. Those of you that follow cultivation are the devoted servants of Society. Do not forget for a moment, my brethren, that it is on cultivation that our country is mainly dependent, do not fail, therefore, for a moment to think of its preservation and development.

"Your life is very simple and healthy. Do not envy the lot of those that reside in cities and towns. Well might they live upon sweet things and put on beautiful garments; but just think for a moment how ricketty and weak are their bodies and how they remain loaded with anxieties!

"Do not feel ashamed of your rough clothes. Even those that are your rulers at present were once foresters. Do not be afraid of what dazzles you for a time. Think, speak and act according to what appears to you to be right and just.

"My brethren, he alone, who wakes up in time and follows the proper thing in right earnest, wins at the end. Make the best use of the opportunity that is presenting itself to you.

NEED FOR SELF-PURIFICATION.

"Guru Govind is your real saviour. As a result of his efforts you reaped much. If you are intent upon seeing him back amidst you, act according to his advice and follow the path of self-purification that he has chalked out for you.

"Through the good fortune of India, she has been able to secure the services of one of her ablest sons who aims at complete self-purification and whose weapon is Truth and Service. Mahatma Gandhiji has sent you a message. He wants you to give up drink, to follow spinning and to be prepared to attain Swaraj.

"This can be done only by complete self-control. There might arise occasions when you would lose all control and, in a moment of passion, do things for which you would repent afterwards. But, these very occasions would be the acid test of your fitness.

"Most of your grief would disappear the very moment you gave up drink; you will be more peaceful, and more industrious. Mahatma Gandhiji also emphasises the use of *charkha*. We must be able to prepare *khaddar* for the use of our people.

"Lastly, would appeal to you to give up drink to use *khaddar*, to control all sorts of parsions and to be prepared for all sorts of sacrifice for the sake of welfare of th country. Wake up, my Bhill brethren, and attain Swaraj! May God help you!"

MAHATMA GANDHI IN BOMBAY

TO SPEAK TO-MORROW AT MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held to-morrow in the Cutchhi Dasha Oswal Jain Mahajan Wadi; Khadak (Mandvi), at 3 p.m. (B.T.); under the joint auspices of the Swaraj Sabha Khilafat Committees, Indian Home Rule League and National Union.

Mahatma Gandhiji and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver lectures on "The Present Situation."

MESOPOTAMIAN OIL FIELDS

U. S. COMPLAINT OF EXPLOITATIONS

LORD CURZON ON VALIDITY OF BRITISH RIGHTS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, April 6.

A White Paper is published containing Lord Curzon's reply to the United States' note regarding the alleged exploitation of the Mesopotamian oil-fields by the British and the French. The reply maintains the validity of the rights acquired by the British Government, because before the war the Turkish Government granted a lease of the oil-fields in the Mosul and Bagdad vilayets to the Turkish Petroleum Company, the capital of which was British and German. German interests were liquidated during the war and were now allotted to the French Government in return for the facilities by which oil was enabled to reach the Mediterranean states. It was not intended by the Anglo-French Agreement to discriminate against the Americans or any other nationals.

The note contends that the British group should not be deprived of the fruits of their enterprise owing to the war, but for which they would long since have been working the oil-fields. It is emphasised that the Anglo-French agreement is as valid as the Standard Oil Company's concessions in Palestine. The Agreement adapted the pre-war arrangements to the existing conditions. The British Government had not acted in any selfish or monopolistic spirit, but had consulted the best interests of the future Arab state.

The reply concludes by saying that in view of the fact that American soil produces seventy per cent. of the world's oil and that additional twelve per cent. is controlled by American interests in the adjoining territories, it is not easy to justify the United States Government's contention that American control should be extended to the mandated territories at the expense of the subjects of another state, who has obtained valid concessions, while the developing of oil in the Philippines is confined to the Americans and the United States have cancelled the oil concessions to British subjects in Hayti and Costa Rica.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

BRITISH INVESTMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., April 8.

Replying to Mr. Wise, Mr. Hilton Young stated that the British Government had invested £4,250,000 sterling in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Dividends on ordinary shares had risen from six per cent. in 1917 to 20 per cent. in 1920.

MOPLAH ROITS NEAR CALICUT.

THIRTY RIOTERS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, April 7.

The "Madras Mail's" Calicut correspondent writes that over 30 Moplahs have been arrested on charges of rioting, etc., in villages 12 miles north-east of Calicut. On Friday last one Moplah Musaliar was preaching near a mosque, when it would appear some Hindus expressed disapproval. This enraged the Moplah gathering who became riotous and broke into the *madam* of a Nair who was a landlord, presumably because they believed him to be behind the Hindu dissentients. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate with a reserve police hastened to the spot, but by the time the rioters had disappeared. The District Magistrate who was wired for from Ootacamund also made a personal enquiry. During the search for those who had taken part in the riot, some Moplahs locked themselves up in the mosque. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate persuaded the Mullah to have the door opened and the refugees quietly handed over. This was eventually done, but it transpired these had not taken part in the riot and had only taken shelter in the mosque fearing they would be arrested along with their co-religionists.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, April 7.

The cholera epidemic in Calcutta is spreading alarmingly. There has been a marked steady rise in mortality every week. During the week ending 2nd April there were 138 deaths, the figures for two previous weeks being 101 and 95.

The revised estimate of the area under wheat crop shows an increase of 4 per cent. over the total area given in the second forecast. The total area stands at 24,52,000.

Official & Personal.

Sir G. Lloyd attended a dinner of the Lodge St. George at the Freemanson's Hall, on Friday.

Sir George and Lady Lloyd accompanied by Mr. Melville Balfour, Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Secretary, the Hon. Mrs. Adam, Major R. L. Benson, Military Secretary, Lt.-Colonel G. J. Grafton Young, Surgeon, Mrs. Grafton Young, Captain C. T. Hancock, Asst. Private Secretary, Grant, R. N. left Captain J. H. P. Verney and Captain J. H. Carmichael aides-de-Comps. Captain J. H. Carmichael aides-de-laws by Special train for Kirkee *en route* to Mahableshwar on Friday evening.

REDUCING ARMY IN INDIA.

UNDER PRE-WAR STRENGTH.

MR. MONTAGU'S AGREEMENT TO GOVT. OF INDIA'S PROPOSALS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 6.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu agreed that the proposals of the Government of India, if eventually sanctioned would reduce the fighting units of the army in India approximately by six thousand British and 7,500 Indian troops under the pre-war strength. He emphasised that the proposals were made by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief after full consideration of all the factors of the situation of which not the least important was the improved mobility and equipment of the army, for example, with regard to the establishment of the Air Force and provision of armoured cars which would largely compensate for the reduction in personnel. Mr. Montagu emphasised that the whole question would be considered by a sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Montagu said that nobody wanted unnecessary expenditure but the Government was determined to see that the armed forces in India were adequate for the protection of India.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ESHER COMMITTEE.

NOT YET BEFORE GOVERNMENT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, April 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that the main fundamental recommendations of the Esher Committee had not yet come before the Government.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MR. R. NICHOLSON IN PLACE OF MR. H. YOUNG.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 6.

Mr. Reginald Nicholson has been appointed a member of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, in the place of Mr. Hilton Young.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND DEPARTMENTAL MISTAKES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 6.

Replying to Mr. Spoor, Mr. Montagu said he did not consider it necessary to insert a provision in the new form of contract for service in India purporting to safeguard a civil servant against departmental mistakes, nor arrange for future cases of dispute to be referred to an independent tribunal.

WIRELESS IN INDIA.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF COMMERCIAL WIRELESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 6.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that Commander R. L. Nicholson, late of the Navy, who had been appointed Director of Wireless Telegraphy in India, in succession to Col. Simpson was going to India next week. So far as Mr. Montagu was aware the wireless system in India, required for military purposes, was complete with regard to internal communication. The complaint with regard to the unsatisfactory condition of commercial wireless to which Col. Yate referred was too vague for Mr. Montagu to say whether it was justified.

BURMA NEWS.

RLY. WORKSHOPS STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, April 7.

Mr. Justice Maung Kin has decided to transfer the case against Mr. U. Ottama from Pyapon to the adjoining district of Mauban.

Over, 1,000 men employed at the Burma Railway Workshops in Sein struck work yesterday, considering the reply to the memorial for more pay unsatisfactory. Mr. Home, Managing Director of the Railways, who has been leaving Burma, arrived Rangoon last night, and, replying to the memorial dated the 2nd April, said that without giving him an opportunity to consider the demand the men had struck work. Therefore, he could not consider the later memorial, where the main claim is for restoration of service, for gratuity forfeited during the last strike.

Paddy continues to be firm at Rs. 175/180.

REPRESSION IN KARACHI.

MAGISTRATE INDITES TWO NOTICES.

NO DEMONSTRATIONS OR MEETINGS DURING NATIONAL WEEK.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN HYDERABAD.

(From our Special Commissioner.)
SHADADPUR, April 7.

The National Week was inaugurated here yesterday amid great enthusiasm. For days previous wholetime national workers, of whom there are many, had prepared the ground carefully so that there was no difficulty in getting public opinion to respond to the country's call. On the evening of the 5th a preliminary meeting was held at Homstead Hall at which details relating to the observance of National Week were settled. The week opened yesterday with a procession of N. C. O. workers very early in the morning through the city when a selected cheir, led by Dr. Choithram, sang national songs. At 8 a.m., there was a prayer meeting at Homestead Hall when life of Prahlad, with special reference to present times, was expounded. In the evening a public meeting was held at the same place with Mr. Hassomal Karachand, President of the local Congress Committee, as chairman. The attendance was large enough there being present about four thousand people, notwithstanding a counterattraction of wrestling contest in which people seem to take keen interest.

REPORT OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Dr. Choithram presented a quarterly report of the progress of work done by the Congress Committee and the report was satisfactory, especially regarding organisation of Taluka and rural committees and enrolment of members. The committee has besides been giving considerable attention to spreading the *charkha* movement, and organising national education. One specially interesting feature of the report was the number of street meetings daily held in the city so as to reach the people, including women who would otherwise be excluded from participation in the national movement.

Several N. C. O. Leaders, including Messrs. jairamdas and Abdul Majid and Dr. Choithram then addressed the meeting in Sindhi on the significance of National Week. Special days have been set apart for *swadeshi*, national education and other allied Branches of national work. Arrangements are practically complete for opening a national school on the 11th instant notwithstanding discouragements.

THE HARTAL IN KARACHI.

Business people, big and small, observed complete *Hartal* throughout the day. All shows and business premises were closed in the city. In the contonment too there was *hartal*, save for a few people who depend for patronage on Government Departments and Military Depots. Authorities had made *pucca* Bundobast for preserving law and order and meeting emergencies These fine phrases are but euphemism for discountenancing free expression of popular feeling. Over the whole city police men had promiscuously been detailed but their services were no were nuded and their preparations and pickittings proved something in the nature of much ado about nothing.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

Of course, the day was not altogether without any incident. In one street a shoemaker, who had apparently been drunk having closed his own shop, enquired of a neighbour whither he was not closing his shop. The latter replied that he would as soon as he had finished his early morning sweeping operations. The first one seems to have misunderstood his motive and attacked him and the latter retaliated. The incident attracted a small crowd of people from the neighbourhood and some of them succeeded in separating the two and restoring peace. Some one suggested the assailtant being made over to the police but neither the man assaulted nor other people belonging to the same caste would think of such a thing. They wanted an amicable settlement among themselves and the matter was referred to the caste *Panchat*, which decided that the assailant should pay a fine of two and a half rupees. One Congress worker, who happened to be present, on the spot, suggested that the money should be given to caste *mandir*. But the parties concerned would not hear of such a proposal and unanimously decided that the amount should be given to Tilak Swarajya Fund. It was accordingly paid and so far as they were all concerned, the incident was declared closed. Somehow, police seem to have got a wind of it afterwards and took hold of both men, though they expressed emphatically their unwillingness to have anything to do with the police. Other people also were unwilling. Yet the police were marching off both the men to police *chowki* but let them go when told that the matter had been settled already. This gratuitous, police interference is clearly symptomatic of perverse psychology which tries to make for trouble where none exists. Save for this incident the day passed off peacefully for all concerned.

MAGISTRATE'S NOTICES.

Compared with the attitude of officialdom at Karachi, the attitude of Hyderabad Police and Sind Police would appear in even favourable light. The smart District Magistrate, Karachi, obviously smarting under old sores, has indicted two notices the effect of which is to prevent all peaceful demonstrations, processions and meetings during the national week. His "ex-cathedra" remarks about the extreme and illegal character of certain measures adopted on the occasion of last *hartals*, before the visit of George Lloyd's visit, are gratuitously ill-chosen and must needs be objected. It is generally known that police possess extraordinary wide powers and since police at Sind, do not generally enjoy reputation for fair dealing or liberalism in outlook. People can have no confidence that police will exercise their powers under sections 35 and 34 read with section 48 Bombay District Police Act sparingly or with caution. Nor being unacquainted with actual facts that led up to acts complained of, namely, injuring of tram drivers, abuse intimidation of peaceable citizens, excetera, can one judge of justification for drastic encroachments on individual freedom. One's task becomes peculiarly difficult in view of the tendency of police and magistracy to exaggerate people's faults and minimise their virtues. What is more extraordinary still is the calling upon law-abiding citizens to play the role of informers under guarantee of full protection.

KARACHI ANGLO-INDIAN PAPER.

Apparently taking its cue from its official betters, Karachi Anglo-Indian sheet has let itself go against extremists, Gandhists and non-cooperation leaders. In its irrepressible outburst Indian Nationalists, it hurls on their devoted heads all sorts of epithets which would do credit to gutter press. It is likely Outbottomizing Bottomley and such perverse mentality will do no good to itself or to its Anglo-Indian masters whose interests it is frankly out to champion. However, much Anglo-Indian may fret and fume at the changed spirit among people, it is gratifying to learn that there was almost complete *hartal*, not only in big cities but also in mofussil and that such *hartal* was never before so spontaneous as on the present occasion. It is nothing but sheer dishonesty to suggest to the contrary. At one mofussil centre people were told by somebody to suspend business and yet, because they had read in newspapers about significance of the National Week, they had resolved to close shops to mark the opening of the week and contribute their mite to national funds, much to the chagrin of local officials. Shops were closed and people remained firm in their attitude. Even in villages, which have hitherto been regarded as back water of civilisation and unexposed to influences of political tricksters, beginning of the National Week was observed with enthusiasm, prayers, meetings and collections forming a part of the proceeding.

POLICE ZOOLUM AT NAWABSHAH.

TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE AT SHADADPUR.

WITNESSES HAVE TO TRAVEL 25 MILES.

(From our Special Commissioner.)
SHADADPUR, April 7.

Reference has already been made to the absence of information regarding the trial of Jamadar Gahvarkhan, Mahomed Hassan Narejo and other accused in connection with police atrocities in Sinjhoro Taluka, it was at first believed that the trial would take place at Nawabshah, but as the trying Magistrate was on a tour at Shahdadpur, it was to be taken up there. 20 or 25 witnesses had been assembled at the latter place, Poor men, all of them having had to travel distance of about 25 miles. Some women witnesses came there with little children.

The SubInspector of Bobi was in charge of the case. The Deputy Collector Abdul Kader who is the trying Magistrate, was absent on leave elsewhere and the trial could not, therefore, begin. The Court Sharistedar formally recorded the complaint filed by the Sub-Inspector against the accused. The Sub-Inspector prayed the Court for requisitioning services of the Public Prosecutor to conduct the prosecution. The Sheristedar fixed the hearing of the case to the 14th instant, and the *Mutchalikas* were taken from the witnesses for their attendance in court on that date.

BEHAVIOUR OF ACCUSED.

All this was done before the accused could leisurely arrive in the Court. Their pleaders, who had come from Hyderabad, had to send for them thrice and not till then did they put in their appearance. The date fixed for hearing was unreasonably near, although the Sub-Inspector in charge of the case pointed out that they had yet to obtain services of he Public Prosecutor and in fact urged for a more distant date being fixed. The Sheristedar said he could not do so and fixed the 14th regardless of inconvenience to the witnesses. The behaviour of the accused in Court, as far as could be observed, was not quite in keeping with the dignity of the Court, and it seemed

(Continued on next page.)

BUDGET REVISION POWERS OF COUNCIL.

LORD RONALDSHAY EXPOUNDS CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION.

BENGAL COUNCIL PROROGUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The first session of the reformed Bengal Legislative Council came to a close on Thursday afternoon and his Excellency the Governor took the opportunity in explaining the constitution which came into operation a few weeks ago. He thought that the Council had looked at its duties in respect to the Budget from a somewhat different angle of vision from that from which Parliament viewed them. He was of opinion that their treatment of the budget of the reserved half of Government had not been quite in accordance with the intentions of Parliament. They had acted as if there was no difference between the reserved and transferred halves into which Government had been divided. The fundamental difference between the two arose out of the fact that whereas Ministers-in-charge of transferred subjects were responsible to the Council, members-in-charge of reserved subjects were not. The latter were responsible to Parliament and not to the Council. He wanted to make it clear that any action which he felt called upon to take was not taken by way of protest against any action which they had thought fit to take, but solely in the discharge of his responsibility to Parliament.

DANGER OF FRICTION.

While it was clear that it was the intention of Parliament that in the event of such a situation arising, the Governor should exercise his right to restore grants in the reserved budget freely. It must also be clear that the necessity for a constant resort to the use of this power could mean only one thing, namely, the existence of a practically unbridgeable cleavage of opinion extending over the whole administrative field between the Governor and the Council. If such a state of affairs came into existence, his Excellency thought the Governor himself would realise that his usefulness either to Government or to the province had come to an end, and he would in such circumstances be justified in demanding release from responsibilities which he was no longer able satisfactorily to discharge. Continuing, he said "if things so turned out that such a situation did become applicable in my own case I should accept it in good part for my position is that I am ready and anxious to serve Bengal so long as I feel I can do so with advantage, but I should be equally ready to give place to someone else if I came to the conclusion that my continuance in office was no longer of advantage to the province."

THE RESERVED BUDGET.

Lord Ronaldshay then took one by one the items in the reserved budget in respect of which grants had been refused or reductions made. Government had accepted the reductions asked for in respect of additional circle officers rupees one lakh, provincialisation of steam boilers commission Rs. 52,000, and hill allowance Rs. 40,000. Then he referred to the reductions carried against Government—first a reduction of Rs. 20,000 under forests, next a reduction of Rs. 25,000 in respect of the salary of the Director of Information. His Excellency, however, accepted the decision of the Council in this respect. Then came the reductions in respect of preparation of High Court paper books and provision for the additional Legal Remembrancer. The High Court was under the Government of India and he had not received any instructions in that matter. As regards the second item he deferred to the wishes of the Council.

GOVERNOR RESTORES GRANTS.

He next referred to the five items, namely, partition of Mymensingh six lakhs, partition of Midnapore seven lakhs twenty-five thousand, Chief Justice's residence one lakh, Bhowanipore police hospital four lakhs eighty-six thousand, and Lal Bazar police quarters two lakhs and eighty-three thousand. As regards the first, third and fourth items his Excellency acquiesced in the decision of the Council but, as regards provision for partition of Midnapore and Lal Bazar police quarters, he thought he should restore those grants. Last came the reduction of rupees twenty-four thousand in the police budget which was carried against the Government. As the Council was desirous to give further consideration to the question of the amount which they might deem necessary for the proper maintenance of an adequate police force in the light of further information which Government might be able to give, his Excellency said he would give them another opportunity to do so. The Council stands prorogued.

BOY SCOUT FUNDS.

£65,000 COLLECTED

The Press Secretary of the Boy Scouts Organisation writes by the mail:—

The Prince of Wales Appeal for Funds for the Boy Scouts Association is gradually realising the amount asked for by His Royal Highness—viz. £200,000.

At the time of going to Press the sum of £65,000 had already resulted, in addition to which the Council of the National Service League at an Extraordinary General Meeting voted the assests of the League, estimated at £10,000, to the fund the Prince has so much at heart.

His Royal Highness now invites the Colonies to support this worthy object, and if each reader contributes to his newspaper the simple sum of one shilling the Prince's desire would immediately be gratified.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

ITS WORK AND PROGRESS.

The third Anniversary of the Art Society of India was celebrated on the 7th instant in the Society's hall at Girgaon, when an interesting programme of speeches, singing, music and refreshments was gone through. The Hall was packed with members some of whom were ladies. Mr. M. R. Jaykar, Bar-at-Law, was in the Chair. In his opening remarks, he said that as (an associate) member of the Society he was closely watching its progress, though he had studiously avoided to take part in the Committee meetings because he thought that artists for whom the Society was chiefly meant, should themselves chalk out the lines by which they must proceed and finally settle the policy that should guide them. Interference from persons like him who were not artists was not, therefore, very desirable. Mr. Jaykar exhorted the members to be alive to the signs of the times and to guard themselves against the evil of being too hasty and impatient in bringing about the desired reforms. There was the necessity of patience and prudence in all matters whether they be connected with politics, society or art. The Swaraj ideal which was before the eyes of political reformers was equally a good ideal for artists to place before themselves, in their own sphere of work. While the good points in foreigners should be taken up, it was no use to be mere imitators, because imitation cut at the root of real progress. A virile and perfectly original system and science of art befitting the instinct of the Indian nation had to be evolved and this could be done by shaking off the servile mentality of dependence on outsiders for all light and leading. That was the essence of Mahatma Gandhi's teaching. Our own individuality in art need be forced on the attention of others who may temporarily scoff and scorn at us, but who will ultimately learn to appreciate our line of thinking and admit that art need not be fettered by convention.

ANNUAL REPORT.

After Mr. Jaykar's speech the Secretary read the following report regarding the work and progress of the Society:—

The Art Society of India was established on the 7th of April 1918 and this day the Society is entering its fourth year of existence. Owing to the peculiarly important position which this City occupies in the Presidency, or in Western India, it was but natural that along with other professionals, Artists should be drawn in respectable numbers to this city. The fact that we have here a well-equipped school of Art has no less helped in inducing students of art to come and settle here, at-least for a time. It was essential that the lovers of art should all meet now and then under the same roof, discuss various problems that confront them, seek advice and inspiration from those amongst themselves who were fortunately more gifted and also devise means to foster a spirit of co-operation and progress in those who were yet young and needed guidance and encouragement. It was given to some of our elderly artists like Messrs. Krishnarao Bhai, Mhatre, Pithawalla and others to secure the co-operation and sympathy of the young and old artists in Bombay and to launch the Institution with faith and hope. This they did with unique success.

The founders of the Institution, however, did not wish to make the Society an exclusive property of their own and they very wisely provided an opportunity to all lovers and admirers of art notwithstanding they were not artists themselves, to come and join the Institution and give it the benefit of their purse and advice. Surely this Union of the artists, both professional and amateur, backed up by the intelligent section of the public as associates, is sure to be of great advantage and in the fullness of time the results will be appreciated by the coming generations. The Society has several aims and objects which are clearly set forth in the rules and in one sentence they may be summed up to mean that the Society is established to raise the status of art and artists in India.

We had at the start a very good response from the artists and as a result, the very first year showed a membership of 186 including 2 patrons and 23 life members. During the second year, there was an increase in membership which came to 283 and at the end of the third year we have on our rolls about 350 members, the majority of whom are artists. As time passes and the Society is brought more and more to the notice of the public, there is reason to hope that the membership would considerably swell and a great many of our citizens may think it a privilege and duty to join this Society as Associate members.

This is not an occasion to enter into details regarding the kind of work that the Society is doing. Suffice it to say, that we have had during the years that have elapsed, practical and theoretical lectures on art, Social gatherings and debates on questions affecting art and artists. Recently a study class is opened which is being taken advantage of by the members. We have been able to make a good beginning in creating a Library, thanks to the generous help of some of the members and outsiders as well. Our object has further been crowned with success owing to the generosity of Mr. Rajahamsa, popularly called Bal-Gandharva, who recently gave a benefit performance that yielded Rs. 1,150. This is an encouraging beginning, and a Society which without much ado and fuss has been able to build a decent library worth about Rs. 3,000 and lay by about Rs. 5,000 as a reserve fund, need not be anxious about its bright future which is assured. The only disappointment which the Society has so far experienced is that it has not been able to bring about an Exhibition, primarily owing to the difficulty of securing a place, in a prominant locality. However, the Committee of Management is on the look out and at any rate, before we meet to celebrate the next Aniversary we are sure to entertain the Bombay public with an Exhibition, which both for its quality and quantity of work, will, let us hope, surpass any that have been held so far in Bombay. In the mean time, it is a matter of some comfort and pride to the Society that its Members have been prominent in obtaining distinction in the annual Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society, notwithstanding the fact that the competitors belong to various provinces in India.

I will now close this brief report of the work and progress of the Society which is still in its infancy and pray with brother members that as years roll on, it may grow into an important Institution, able to show a National Art Gallery and proud of its artist members, executing works befitting the aesthetic instinct and aesthetic taste of the races inhabiting this ancient and sacred land."

The President in his closing speech said that the Society had shown good progress within a short time and he wished the members every success in their efforts to renovate art in India. After he was thanked and garlanded, there was music and singing. Light refreshments brought the proceedings to a close.

REPRESSION IN KARACHI

(Continued from previous page.)

Mohomed Hassan Naryo's attitude was particularly *nonchalant*.

HARDSHIPS OF WITNESSES.

One feature of case, which is open to serious objection, is the compelling of all the witnesses to travel long distances on camels and horses away from their homes at frequent intervals to the grave detriment of their work. There are about forty one witnesses, of whom five are women. There is strong feeling here that the trial should be conducted as close as possible to the scene of the occurrence in the best interests of justice, and even Sinjhoro Magistrate, who early recorded some statements of witnesses in this case, appears to have expressed a similar view. If the Court is to sit at Shadadpur, it will mean great hardship to the witnesses. It is, therefore, necessary that the Court should sit either at Jhol Bobi or Patroyun, where already sufficient facilities exist.

All the accused are charged under sections 330, 348 and 353 Indian Penal Code.

SIUJHORO POLICE ATROCITIES.

TRIAL TRANSFERED TO NAWABSHAH

(From our Special Commissioner.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) April 8.

Late yesterday afternoon when both accused and witnesses in the Siujhoro police atrocities case had left Shadadpur for their respective places, telegraphic information was received from the District Magistrate, Nawabshah to effect that the records of case and the accused and witnesses should be sent to him at Nawabshah, where he himself would try the case. The arrangement for the trial of the case by the Deputy collector Mr. Abdul Kader was never regarded as satisfactory somehow and this decision on the part of the District Magistrate belated though it be came as an agreeable surprise. Unfortunately when the information was received the case had already been adjourned to the 14th. which is regarded as an inconvenient date and the parties had left. The District Magistrate seems to have been informed accordingly.

HARDSHIPS OF WITNESSES.

More satisfactory as the new arrangement is bound to be, there is one factor in the whole thing which will make the situation punitive and penal in character so far as witnesses will concerned. Apart from its much greater distance, Nawabshah contains no facilities for witnesses. It will take them a longer time to reach and witnesses will find it difficult to make provision for encamping their animals. The new arrangement will mean that they will have to ride up to Shadadpur and there entrain for Nawabshah. The train service is very limited and then it is sometimes irregular. All this will mean great discouragement to poor witnesses whose convenience is general ly never taken note of an official circles.

"NO PUBLIC MEETINGS FOR TWO MONTHS IN DERYAPUR"!

AMRAOTI DIST. MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

(From a Correspondent.)

DERYAPUR, April 8.

The District Magistrate, Amraoti has issued an order under section 144 of the C. P. C. prohibiting meetings in the whole taluq of Daryapur for two months. The order was promulgated yesterday night and is sent for publication in the whole Taluq to-day. A copy is not yet stuck up in any public place. Only the Thasildar's circular purporting the prohibition by the District Magistrate has been issued. The reasons for prohibition are not yet out.

DISASTROUS HAIL STORM AT POONA

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 7.

This evening a thunder-storm passed over Poona giving a copious downpour of rain and hailstones. The latter was a marked feature of the storm and it is a good many years since we had such a heavy fall. It rained for about an hour and must have registered over an inch.

LATER.

The hailstorm has caused great damage in the W. I. T. Club enclosures at the race course. The trainers' stand has been completely wrecked and the Grand Stand had its roof blown clean off and deposited in the centre of the paddock Though the damage done is not so extensive as that of the last June, it is sufficiently widespread to need some months to put things right. The top of the Grand Stand has been quite unhoofed, but the back verandah did not collapse this time as it did on the last occasion. Totalizators in the second enclosure have been stripped bare just as they were last time but the damage to the rubbing down sheds is only of minor description. No damage to trees or buildings occurred elsewhere, either in cantonment or in the city.

GURUDWAR BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

GOVT. RIGHT TO INTERFERE IN RELIGIOUS MATTERS QUESTIONED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 8.

At the Punjab Legislative Council today, the Hon. Mr. Fazli Hussain presented the report of the Select Committee on the Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Bill. The report is signed by all the members of the committee, except four Sikh members vi. Sardars Dasaunda Singh, Kartar Singh, Harnam Singh and Mehtab Singh. Raja Narendra Nath and Mr. Ganpat Rai have signed the report subject to their minutes of dissent which they have appended to the report.

SIKH MEMBERS' DISSENT.

In their minute of dissent the Sikh members say the Gurdwaras and Shrines as defined in the amended bill are obviously Holy places of Sikhs and as such they are, in theory at least, under the control of the Sikh Panth. This principle is perfectly sound in law and justice, and there is no reason why the present Bill should not be based on it. To ignore this fundamental principle at the very outset and to leave recognition of it to be determined from the commission report will be to go against the sound canons of such legislation. Sikhs can in no way feel satisfied with the enquiry, if it is not meant to secure to them the control of their own Sacred places of worship. The very object of the Bill is likely to be defeated, because this guiding principle is not incorporated in it. The feelings of Sikhs, which we ourselves fully share, are very keen, that all members of the board should be of the Sikh Faith, elected or selected by the Sikh members of the Legislative Council, but we have agreed, as a last resort, to the constitution of the board as given in the Bill as amended in the hope that the Sikh member to be nominated by Government under sub-clause (2) will not be one whose views may be antagonistic to the spirit of religious reform among Sikhs. We feel bound to express our opinion on this point because success or failure of the proposed legislation depends entirely upon the constitution of the Board. We are opposed to the provision in the Bill that salary of the commissioner and their staff should be paid out of the Gurdwara funds for the following reasons:—

(a) that the money meant for religious and charitable purposes alone should not be spent in any other manner, (b) that no Sikh Commissioner would agree to be paid out of the religious offerings and proceeds of the Sacred property.

In his minute of dissent Raja Narendra Nath says: "The bill clearly controvenes the policy of non-interference in religious matters and clearly lanus the state aid to religious reform. It sets, therefore, an example, the pernicious consequences of which are far-reaching in many ways. No one will be more pleased than myself if my evil forboding prove to be incorrect."

Mr. Ganpat Rai in his minute says:—"The decision of the majority of the Select Committee as to the appointment of three Sikh gentlemen and the mode of such appointment is to be regretted. It is not fair to udasis, narmalas, soijdharis and sanatan Sikhs and particularly to those who are in possession of Gurdwaras and Shrines and property attached thereto and their successors. Provision of section 10 (a) by which the Board of Commissioners will be entitled to take possession of the Gurdwaras and Shrines and of all property attached thereto to take possession of the attached thereto and of (b) that decision of the board shall be final without giving the aggrieved party the right of appeal from such decision, is against the principles of justice and equity. Attacning of such pr justice and equity. Attaching of such properties under section 4 and, if necessary, with the power to the board to act as receiver would amply meet the ends of justice."

After the presentation of the report of the select committee, the next items on the agenda was that Mr. Fazli Hussain will move that the Bill as reported by the select committee be taken into consideration at once.

The President asked Mr. Fazli Hussain to bring forward his motion.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR SUSPENSION OF RULES.

Mr. Fazli Hussain said, when he framed his motion he did not know that some members of the select committee will write minutes of dissent, but as the minutes have been added to the report he did not feel justified in asking the President to suspend the rules of business, and proceed with the consideration of the Bill at once, and thought that time was required to consider the minutes. He, therefore, wanted to make a little alteration in his motion and moved that the bill as amended by the select committee be taken into consideration on Saturday the 16th April.

The motion was agreed to without discussion.

The Council adjourned till the 16th April.

LORD READING TO VISIT LAHORE.

NEXT WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 8.

His Excellency the Viceroy will pay an informal visit to Lahore at the end of next week. He will arrive from Dehra Dun on the morning of Friday the 15th instant and leave on the afternoon of Saturday, the 16th.

Mr. Gandhi, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Madras on Friday. He addressed a public meeting in the evening on the beach and left for Bombay by mail train at night.

THE EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find that Mr. J. A. Wadia misconstrues my silence in respect of his letters of the 11th and 24th March last. The reasons I have refrained from commenting on them are that

1. His letters touch on so many different points that it is impossible to argue them out in newspaper correspondence without abusing the hospitality you have been good enough to extend to me, and

2. I find myself in agreement as far as the essential issue is concerned and do not feel called upon to answer them.

Let us see what the essential issues are; I give them in his own words. In his letter of the 24th he says

"If you are going to fix exchange
"it should be nothing over 1sh 4d."

He will see that here both Mr. Dalal and myself are in agreement with him. His letter of the 8th instant has astounded me, because he is loud in praises of Mr. Hailey's speech of 31st August last and says that in this reply he turned Messrs. Tata Dalal and the Minority Report inside out. Does Mr. Wadia understand that Mr. Hailey's said speech was in defence of and a just fication for the new ratio of 2sh. gold adopted by Government, the adoption of which ratio it was that Messrs. Tata and Dalal had been fighting against. If Mr. Hailey's arguments are sound let Mr. Wadia vote for the 2sh. ratio and tell us plainly that he does so.

The next issue on which we are in agreement is expressed by him in the following words in his letter of the 24th:—

> "If you ask me whether it would be an advantage to have a gold standard and a gold currency in preference to a silver standard and a silver currency I say decidedly "NO" but it would be a hundred times preferable to have a gold standard and a gold currency than a gold exchange standard and a silver token currency with a reduced purchasing power."

Well, here too both Mr. Dalal and I agree with him, Mr. Dalal being always very emphatic about a real gold standard with a gold currency. Then what is it that Mr. Wadia wants us to dispute? I think he wants an open Mint i. e., a reversion to the silver standard. But to get Englishmen to agree to it he resorts to the following curious argument. He says

> "I have no objection to a gold standard with an effective gold currency but I see no advantage in it except to embarass England."

This was the most important argument put forward by Lombard Street all these years to prevent our adopting a real gold standard with a gold currency and I can only wonder at a man like Mr. Wadia trotting forward the same argument and strengthening the hands of those who would deprive India of the gold it has a right to. If every other country on earth can have a gold currency if it chose to, why should India alone be debarred for the sake of England or anybody else.

If we want the silver standard let us discuss it on its merits with a single eye to India's interests and leave England to look after itself.

The strongest argument that Mr. Wadia has in favour of a silver standard is that.

Silver prices are far steadier than gold prices and show a steadier purchasing power in the silver coin and that owing to our having put India on a gold basis but with a token currency in circulation prices in this country have risen proportionately much more than in gold countries. I see the figures Mr. Wadia has quoted. Such index numbers are helpful in comparing the state of prices in the same country. They are most misleading when two different countries with different groups of articles are compared. For instance, we have the following position:—

1892.—General 85; Import 82; Export 86; Food Grass 74 Indian. Sauerbeck 92 English.

1914.—General 150; Import 136; Export 154; Food Grass 177 Indian. Sauerbeck 124 English.

Now we know that commodities tend to flow towards countries where prices are higher from countries where prices are relatively lower. We see above that the percentage rise between 1894 and 1914 works out as follows:—

Indian General—77 per cent.
Indian Imports—66 per cent.
Indian Exports—80 per cent.
Indian Food grans—140 per cent.
English Sauerbeck—35 per cent.

If we argue from these figures, it would appear that the price level in this country was far higher than in England and we should naturally expect commodities to have flowed towards this country i.e., India ought to have a heavy adverse trade balance so long as our prices kept relatively far higher than world prices. Is this the case?

The case of food grains is the most remarkable. The figures would show that Indian food grain prices advanced 140 per cent as against a general rise of only 35 per cent in the Sauerbeck figures. And yet we saw the miracle of foodstuffs, wheat, rice etc. leaving India year after year for crores of rupees.

If Mr. Wadia really believes that Indian prices have advanced far more than English as he wants to make out will he be good enough to explain how our export balances have been so enormously in our favour during the past 20 years.—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, April 8.

P. S.:—As for the precious arguments of Mr. Hailey that Mr. Wadia so much admires I will speak in my next.

THE BANGALORE STRIKES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 8.

the weaving section of the Binny Mills, Bangalore joined the strikers, otherwise the situation is unchanged. The Director, interviewed, stated that no decision has been reached about the men's demand, though he would sympathise with the workers move, had they not struck work.

USAGE OF SHIKO IN BURMA.

BURMESE REVENUE EXPENDED ON INDIA.

PROPOSAL TO MAKE IT A CROWN COLONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood Mr. Montagu stated that it would be contrary to the policy laid down in 1858 and consistently followed since for the Government to attempt to change usage of *shiko* in Burma which Col. Wedgwood had described as a "redolent of oriental theocratic monarchy of pre-Christian era."

Mr. Macquisten declared that Government of India had collected large revenue from Burma which they had not expended on Burma but had devoted to general Indian purposes with the result that the resources of Burma were very imperfectly developed with regard to roads, railways and land development which were not only not fostered but rather retarded by the Government of India. He urged the severance of connection between India and Burma and the creation of Burma as a Crown Colony with a view to its better development and more just expenditure of its revenue on Burmese development.

Mr. Montagu replying pointed out the radical alteration made by the rules under the Government of India Act for the apportionment of revenue between Government of India and the provinces. He hoped that the Standing Committee, on Indian affairs would shortly examine the whole question of Burma's constitutional future.

PROPOSED NEW NAME OF VICEROY.

QUESTION OF SEPARATION OF BURMA FROM INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Recd. 11-15 a.m., April 8.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood Mr. Montagu said he hoped that the question of changing the title of the Viceroy "to Governor-General of India and Burma" would be considered in connection with the Government of Burma Bill.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu said that the question of separation of Burma from India would also be considered.

KARL'S RETURN JOURNEY TO SWITZERLAND.

CHEERED AND HOOTED ENROUTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Recd. 2-30 a.m., April 8.

Vienna.—Karl, who is returning to Switzerland arrived at the Austrian frontier station, Fehrusing, yesterday afternoon. He was cheered *en route* by the Hungarian and hooted by the Austrian Railwaymen. The latter's attitude became worse as the journey proceeded until the train had to be stopped at Frohneleitenstyria owing to threats on the part of the workers of the next town, Bruck.

CASE AGAINST "VIDYAVILAS" EDITOR.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 8.

The case against Mr. G. S. Gokhale, Editor of the "Vidyavilas" came for hearing at Kolhapur on the 4th Messrs. R. P. Karandikar and Chapakhane, pleaders, appeared for the defence. The Editor's application, for transferring the case to an independent judge outside Kolhapur, was rejected by the Maharaja of Kolhapur. The principal reason given in the application for transfer was that the private circular of the Maharaja published in the "Bombay Chronicle" was neither disowned nor contradicted. The circular contained definite references to the prosecution prejudicing the case that was *sub-judice*. The circular being issued by the Maharaja himself has created an atmosphere in the Kolhapur State wholly unsuited for maintenance of independent judgment by any judiciary under the durbar. The prosecution completed the evidence. The case was adjourned to the 19th.

AGASHALA AT SINNAR.

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED DISSOLUTION

Mr. Talib Ali Shah Qureshi, late Vice-President of the Goushala, Sinnar writes under date April 2:—

The Gaushala at Sinnar, district Nasik is on the verage of ruin. It was started on 27-7-1917. The president and the Committee have taken no interest and their work has been very slack. I had taken great pains in starting the Gaushala, and I keenly feel the loss which will be the outcome of the Committee's negligence and carelessnes. It was a great surprise to me when I happened to go to Sinnar on the 19th ultimo, when the Secretary told me the pitiable condition the Gaushala was in. The Cow Conference, Bombay, should give it due consideration. I, myself would take the responsibility on my shoulders and the responsibility on any shoulders and continue the Gaushala if they cannot

"OUR COUNCILLORS."

HOW THEY WERE MANAGED.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

Being pledged to cooperation with Government "even at a sacrifice," the members of the august Council of State and of the popular Legislative Assembly were determined from the very beginning to say or do nothing that was, in their opinion, calculated to embarrass the executive which had to discharge its responsibility to Parliament? Angry criticism and vehement protests were not wanting and when debates were pushed to the division point, Government was, at times defeated. But the value of the legislature's victory and the seriousness of the reverses of Government were well understood on both sides and they did not worry over these vicissitudes of fortune in the Council and in the Assembly. The executive Government, however, evinced great anxiety to meet the wishes of the legislature as far as possible. It was all along playing the game of Parliamentary Government and all the outward show of the Mother of Parliaments was sedulously imitated at the Secretariat and Metcalfe House in Delhi. There was everything Parliamentary about the newly created Indian legislature except the reality and the life of the British Parliament. There were the two Houses and members referred to one another as "my hon. friend." There were the Government benches and the opposition, the Speaker and the Sergeant, the lobbies and the committee rooms, the questions and the Government answers. Members, both non-official and official, took the whole thing seriously and at social functions, the President of the Assembly, the custodian of Parliamentary traditions, was freely complimented upon the valuable lessons he was giving to members, new to Parliamentary procedure. At one of the dinners given in honour of the Speaker, Mr. Whyte returned the compliment by seriously propounding that the Indian House of Commons deserved to take its place by the side of any democratic legislative body in the West. The grateful guests were mightily pleased with themselves and the part they were playing as members of a popular legislature and the only little thing that was wanting to make the analogy with the British Parliament complete was the real poper of control over the executive Government and over the shaping of the destinies of the nation whom the Assembly represented.

The Noncooperation Bogey.

Both parties appeared to have made up their minds to make the most of an unsatisfactory situation. The elected members of the two Chambers attempted to go as far as they could in their opposition to Government and when they thought they had gone too far, reminded one another that there was Non-Cooperation abroad in the country and they must, therefore, not weaken the hands of the executive. In the hands of the officials, the dangers of Non-Cooperation worked as a charm to induce harmony and compel submission on the part of the legislature. The officials were, of course, profuse in their praises of the sanity, the sobriety, the patriotism and the good sense of their critics and the leading non-official members reciprocated with handsome compliments to Government who always evinced a readiness to yield to popular wishes.

Mutual Adulation.

The official and the non-official legislators of the two Chambers thus moved and had their being in an atmosphere of mutual adulation and self-satisfaction. The officials must have rejoiced in the success they had achieved in making the Reforms appear as substantial and as a triumph of British and bureaucratic liberalism. The credulity which was satisfied with the working of the Parliament at Delhi cannot but have raised a smile on the official lips which were ever open to offer explanations, to extend sympathy and to hold out hopes for the future.

It has been frequently declared that the officials charged with the duty of carrying out the Government of India Act have tried and will try loyally to discharge the trust reposed in them; and there is no reason to question the sincerity of this statement. To most highly-placed officials, the Act, which has failed to satisfy Indian public opinion, is perhaps a nuisance. The political freedom conceded by the statute is, according to them excessive, not wanted and deserved by the mass of the Indian people. What restraints it has imposed upon the powers of the executive must, in their opinion, thwart good government and adversely affect the efficiency of administration. But Parliament having passed the Act, the officials must make the most of it. They therefore, play the role of British Ministers, who are deferential to the two Houses, ready to be guided by them and willing, in the last resort, to submit to them. Everyone knows what the powers of the Indian Parliament are. The Government of India has practically lost not an iota of its authority to order things in its own way. The budget has indeed to be partly voted by the Assembly and fiscal legislation must be passed by the two Chambers. But no one has pretended that this power amounts to much. Why, the executive has been deliberately clothed with all the strength of an utter lack of responsibility to the people and this avowedly fundamental principle is the most important feature of the Reforms from the negative standpoint. The positive advantage of the Reforms is the 'influence' which the Assembly, with its elected majority, can exercise indirectly upon the executive. Being deeply interested in the 'success' of the Reforms, the officials did indeed try to be conciliatory in the very first session of the new legislature. Government was anxious not to allow the impression to go out that the Legislative Chambers were powerless before the bureaucracy under the new dispensation. The bureaucracy is a past master in the art of management. It continued to secure from the legislature what it required in essential matters. Where it was defeated, the discomfiture was most cheerfully borne in illustration of the new spirit' inspiring the Reforms.

The Safe Council.

Committed to cooperation, violent or otherwise, with Government, the elected members of the two Chambers consistently displayed a spirit of compromise. They fretted and fumed in the realization of their powerlessness, launched angry attacks upon Government but ultimately found themselves in a mood of sweet reasonableness and harmony. Many of the members were new to legislative business and to parliamentary procedure. They felt flattered that they had been exalted to Parliamentary heights and were surrounded by all the paraphernalia of a Western democratic legislature. They were wrapped up in wonderment and delight at the manner in which the highest officials addressed them and bowed to them and to them the Reforms, in their first instalment, proved a great experience to be dearly cherished. Those who had glimpses of the realities of their position never entertained high expectations and were neither disappointed nor elated. They made every effort to extract from the executive what they could,—assurances, promises, regrets, sympathy. The tried hands in the two legislative bodies walked warily and watched for opportunities to score points against the Government. On occasions they did succeed. There is yet a deplorable lack of organization among members and political parties there are practically none. Certain members came into prominence as the legislative session wore away and seemed to assume leadership. But today there are no recognized leaders who will be uniformly followed by a large number, though groups are fast being formed. In this respect the Council of State seemed to be in quite a chaotic condition, though Government was always in a more comfortable position there than in the lower house. Government finds it easier to manage the 'elderly statesmen' than the hasty democrats of the Assembly and from the purely popular point of view, the Upper Chamber is hopeless. What talent and capacity the Council has, seem to be wasted upon that august body and most of its voting strength is at the free disposal of Government. Some members of the Council are undoubtedly in the wrong place and could certainly have rendered greater services if they had been in the other Chamber. The Council is not, and ought not to be a House of Lords; but as present constituted, it was all the faults of a hereditary house. It is sedate and serious and its responsibilities as a revising Chamber weight very heavily upon its members. Government can always count upon the support of the cool-headed and compact body and what opposition may be presented, can be easily overcome with the assistance of the staunch friends of the executive who are in the majority in the Council. Government members have only to appeal to the innate commonsense of the non-officials and to the stake they have in the country and all hesitation is at once swept away to the discomfiture of the opposition. Only when landlords' or capitalists' interests are threatened, something like real resistance can be experienced by Government. Such occasions are, however, far and few between; and Government may rely upon the Council of State as safe.

ABOLITION OF RANK OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 6.

There appears to be an erroneous impression in some quarters that the substitution of the ranks of Colonel-Commandant and Colonel on the Staff for that of Brigadier-General has affected the status of the officers concerned, in other words, that a reduction in rank has been brought about. This is not the case. The rank of Brigadier-General was always a temporary one only and the Home authorities recently decided to abolish it throughout the army and replace it by the temporary ranks of Colonel-Commandant and Colonel on the Staff, according to the nature of the appointment held. Neither the pay, privileges, or status of the officers concerned have in any way been affected. The change is one of title only.

A TAXING EXAMINER.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

I would love to feel that I was an M. A. of the University of Non-Cooperation. But my examiners show me that, whilst I have matriculated in that University, I have yet to fill many a term in the college course. Of all my many correspondents, the Sindh friends are the most searching and even provoking. What I present to the readers of "Young India" is but a sample of examination papers set to me. Here is one such from Sindh:

(1) Do you expect that violence will ensue from your movement of Non-Cooperation?

If I did, I would not have advised it.

(2) Explain fully the doctrine of non-violence.

Non-violence is not doing, voluntarily, any injury to person or property. Thus, I would not punish or procure punishment even of General Dyer for his massacre, but I would not call it voluntarily doing injury to him to refuse to give him pension, or to condemn his action in fitting language. It is no part of my duty to protect a murderer even though he may be my son or father. I hold it to be my duty to withdraw my support from him. I will not kill a snake, neither may I harbour it.

(3) If violence ensues from your movement, will you retire to the mountains?

If violence results *from* Non-Cooperation, or if non-cooperators resort to violence, i.e., if India makes violence her creed, and I have survived, I would not care to live in India. She will cease to evoke any pride in me. My patriotism is subservient to my religion. I cling to India like a child to its mother's breast, because I feel that she gives me the spiritual nourishment I need, she has the environment that responds to my highest aspirations. When that faith is gone, I shall feel like an orphan without hope of ever finding a guardian. Then the snowy solitude of the Himalayas must give what rest it can to my bleeding soul. Needless to say, the violence that would drive me to the Himalayas is not the violence of language or rowdyism which my critics often fling in my face whilst reminding me of the Himalayas. It is violence not due to Non-Cooperation, nor is it violence of the real Non-Cooperators. These outbursts are a legacy of our undisciplined past. It is being brought under check day by day. It is so insignificant as to be itself a mighty demonstration of the peace that reigns supreme in India to-day. This peace, in the face of provocation attempted by officials, knowingly or unknowingly, in the shape of their vexatious and often illegal notices must, if continued, in itself ensure Swaraj within the year. For it shows unity of purpose and determination among the people.

(4) What should other non-cooperators do, if such violence breaks out? Should they stop the preaching of Non-Cooperation?

When (if ever) that tempestuous violence breaks out, true non-cooperators would have died in the attempt to prevent violence. Question 3 presupposes my sole survivorship. But assume, that I have scuttled to the Himalayas, (as it would then be to escape death), the remaining non-cooperators would certainly be expected to remain true to their faith inspite of my cowardly retreat and be living witnesses to their faith till the flames overwhelm them. The voice of the preacher will then be drowned in the onrushing torrent of blood.

(5) If you retire to the mountains, what will be the fate of the poor students who have boycotted aided or Government institutions?

The questioner forgets that when violence reigns supreme in India there will be no schools, aided or unaided, for students to attend. Only those students are called upon to leave Government schools who consider it to be sinful to remain in them. The question of returning to such schools does not arise in their case. And what has my retirement to the mountains to do with the students' withdrawal? Every student is expected to judge for himself what is best for him and his country. The movement of self-government cannot—must not—be made to depend upon one man. I have but presented India with a new and matchless weapon, or rather an extended application of an ancient and tried weapon. She must reject or accept it for her own use. I cannot use it for her. I can use, have used it, for myself and feel free. Others have done, and feel, likewise. If the nation uses the weapon she becomes free.

(6) How far has your movement of Non-Cooperation progressed?

So far that I feel Swaraj is running to us. If we keep up the same velocity, we shall be a free nation within this year.

(7) Are you aware that most of the non-cooperating workers are irresponsible? Have you ever condemned them?

I am not. On the contrary, I am aware that most of them are responsible, sober, honest, and brave workers. I hope I have condemned irresponsibility wherever I have found it.

(8) Under what circumstances do you expect to get Swaraj in October?

I have often mentioned the conditions in these columns. The correspondent must look up the back numbers.

(9) Will the spinning wheel solve the problem of India's poverty? If so, will, how?

I am more than ever convinced that without the spinning wheel the problem of India's poverty cannot be solved. Millions of India's peasants starve for want of supplementary occupation. If they have spinning to add to their slender resources, they can fight successfully against pauperism and famine. Mills cannot solve the problem. Only hand-spinning—and nothing else—can. When India was forced to give up hand-spinning, she had no other occupation in return. Imagine what would happen to a man who found himself suddenly deprived of a quarter of his bare livelihood. Over eighty-five per cent. of her population have more than a quarter of their time lying idle. And, therefore, even apart from the terrible drain rightly pointed out by the G. O. M. of India, she has steadily grown poorer because of this enforced idleness. The problem is how to utilise these billions of hours of the nation without disturbing the rest. Restoration of the spinning wheel is the only possible answer. This has nothing to do with my special views on machinery or with the boycott of foreign goods in general. India is likely to accept the answer in full during this year. It is madness to tinker with the problem. I am writing this in Puri in front of the murmuring waves. The picture of the crowd of men, women, and children, with their fleshless ribs under the very shadow of Jagannath, haunts me. If I had the power, I would suspend every other activity in schools and colleges, and every where else, and popularise spinning; prepare out of these lads and lasses spinning teachers; inspire every carpenter to prepare spinning wheels; and ask the teachers to take these life-giving machines to every home, and teach them spinning. If I had the power, I would stop an ounce of cotton from being exported and would have it turned into yarn in these homes. I would dot India with depots for receiving this yarn and distributing it among weavers. Given sufficient steady and trained workers, I would undertake to drive pauperism out of India during this year. This undoubtedly requires a change in the angle of vision and in the national taste. I regard the Reforms and everything else in the nature of opiates to deaden our conscience. We must refuse to wait for generations to furnish us with a patient solution of a problem which is ever-growing in seriousness. Nature knows no mercy in dealing stern justice. If we do not wake up before long, we shall be wiped out of existence. I invite the sceptics to visit Orissa, penetrate its villages, and find out for themselves where India stands. They will then believe with me that to possess, or to wear, an ounce of foreign cloth is a crime against India and humanity. I am able to restrain myself from committing suicide by starvation, only because I have faith in India's awakening, and her ability to put herself on the way to freedom from this desolating pauperism. Without faith in such a possibility, I should cease to take interest in living. I invite the questioner, and every other intelligent lover of his country, to take part in this privileged national service in making spinning universal by introducing it in every home, and make it profitable for the nation by helping to bring about a complete boycott of foreign cloth during this year. I have finished the questions and endeavoured to answer them. The most important from the practical stand-point was the one regarding spinning. I hope I have demonstrated the necessity of home-spinning as the only means of dealing with India's poverty. I know, however, that innumerable difficulties face a worker in putting the doctrine into execution. The most difficult, perhaps, is that of getting a proper wheel. Save in the Punjab, where the art is still alive, the difficulty is very real. The carpenters have forgotten the construction and the innocent workers are at their wits' end. The chief thing undoubtedly, therefore, is for the worker to make himself acquainted with the art and the handling of spinning wheels. I lay down some simple tests for testing them. No machine that fails to satisfy the tests should be accepted or distributed.

(1) The wheel must turn easily, freely, and noiselessly.

(2) The turning handle must be rigidly fixed to the axle.

(3) The posts must be properly driven home and joints well fixed.

(4) The spindle must turn noiselessly and without a throb in its holders. Jarring sound cannot be avoided unless the holders are made of knit straw as in the Punjab, or of tough leather.

(5) No machine is properly made unless it manufactures in the hands of a practised spinner at least 2½ tolas of even and properly twisted yarn of six counts in an hour. I know a youngster, who has not had more than perhaps three months' practice, having been able to spin 2½ tolas of the above quality of yarn in 35 minutes. No machine should be given out until it has been worked for at least full one hour in the manner suggested and found satisfactory.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

The Annual Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society is now open, and after looking at it, one cannot say that one has any grounds for being very optimistic about the future of our arts on the whole. Some of the well-known Bombay artists like Mr. Dhurandhar and Mr. Muller have exhibited nothing this year, nor have the well-known Bengali artists like Mr. Abanindra Nath Tagore and Mr. Nanda Lal Bose sent any of their works here. But all the same, there are good works but they are too few alas, in comparison with the multitude of execrable daubs that disfigure the walls of the town-hall. One does not see any very remarkable quality in Mazumdar's "Smriti" and, therefore, one is surprized that it should have been awarded the Gold Medal of the Society this year. Nor is there any outstanding merit in Mrs. Sladen's Poole Harbour, Dorset, to make it deserve a prize. The fact that not a single good design has come forth for mural decoration, shows the extreme poverty of the inventive faculty in Indians—of this part of the country at any rate. The water colour exhibits are much superior to the oil-colour exhibits, and the oil-colour exhibits are much superior to sculpture in the Exhibition this year. Before referring to some of the good exhibits, reference may be made to the objectionable or horrid ones first, in order to impress the fact that without imagination no great art can ever be born, and that in this supreme faculty of imagination the Bombay artists are woefully deficient on the whole. There is Miss Tarapurwalla drawing Sakuntala and her companies as commonplace Marathi girls. Surely the characters from Mythology and poetry deserve to be conceived in loftier frame of mind! Why Mr. Gorakshakar, an otherwise able artist, should have made his Sakuntala so silly-looking, we cannot understand. Mr. Sajip's Sakuntala has been given feet which would make even a coolie woman blush with shame—so big they are! Mr. Khare's Sakuntala and Dushyanta prove that he has not finished his course in elementary drawing yet. Why Mr. Seodia, an artist with some imagination as is evident from his picture entitled "Cinderella; an Indian version", should have put in modern Western types of lamps in his picture entitled "New lamps for old", we cannot understand. Surely Mr. Seodia knows that Aladin must have lived many centuries ago, and that too in China and not in a Moslem country!

One is glad to see a number of paintings from lady-artists. Mrs. Lucy Sultan Ahmed, Miss Hadenfelt Mrs. Macmillan and Miss Burton have exhibited some delightful pictures. Miss Shirin Davar, Miss Uttarabai Vaidya, Miss Manjulabai Bhandarkar, Miss G. J. Bahadurji are among the Indian ladies who have sent in their works to the Exhibition. Two of them have been rightly awarded prizes but one does not quite understand why Miss Vaidyas "Narhari", a well-conceived, imaginative work was neglected by the Committee altogether.

There are a few oil paintings which are worth noticing. There is Mrs. Macmillan's "An ancient bowri", a well conceived piece, Mr. G. P. Fernandez's "Pensee's", representing a girl dreaming her dreams with a letter lying in her lap, Mr. Seodia's Cinderella; "an Indian version"; and Mr. Trinidade's "Dolce far Niente". There is genuine feeling and imagination united with good technique in all of them. Among the portraits we have Mr. Lalkaka's "Professor Geddes", and Mr. Pithawalla's "A portrait", which are noticeable.

The water colour section is the best section in the Exhibition as already said. Mr. Tasker's Shri Kapileshwar "is a good study in the grouping of figures. Mr. Parandekar's" Approach; Nasik, "is altogether a good landscape from every point of view. Mr. Nagarkar's "A dancing girl" shows both imagination as, well as decorative feeling. Mr. Rov's "A hill-girl" is a trifle too reminiscent of Japanese art. Mr. Rawal, though possessed of some imagination, has borrowed a number of ideas from other people's work. For example, in his "Bharata Soubhagya", he has borrowed one idea from the G. I. P. Railway's poster, and a great many other ideas from the mural painting in the School of Art called "The recrowning of India".

Mr. Chagtai's pictures on one of the screens are in a class apart. They are all finely and imaginatively conceived, and glow with the ardour of poetry. And they are not spoilt by any of the absurd affectations which disfigure the works of some of the artists of the Calcutta School. The passing of Shah Jehan "is a nobly conceived and delicately executed work of art. "The birth of a song" is a poem but hardly a picture, "The temple dancing-girl is a fine psychological study. Of course it is too much to say that Mr. Chagtai's art is quite Indian because the very manner in which he has placed his signature, shows how much he has been influenced by Japanese art. But at the same time, she cannot dismiss his art as mere imitation of dead styles or as affectation. It is a living art.

In the black and white section. I was quite interested to see Mr. Yalavatti's studies in animal life. The artist shows here that he has the power of getting into the souls of animals. The pictures entitled "Mutual Confidence" and its first ardour "prove their artist to be one of the finest painters of animal life in Bombay.

The catalogue of the Exhibits is badly arranged and printed. Many pastels are placed in the oil coloures section, and lamps" appear as "lambs", and "deer" as dear in it!

V. B. METTA.

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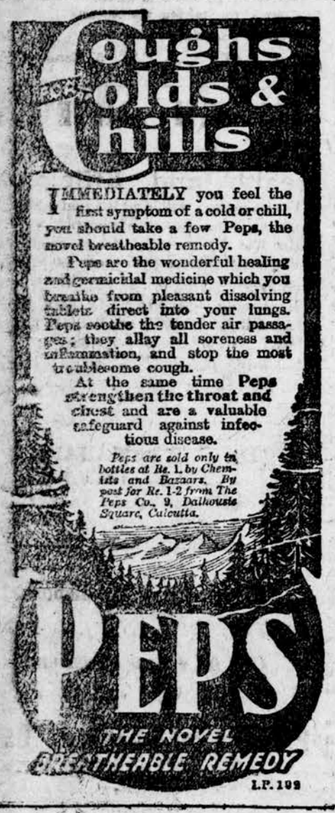
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Mr. Damodher Raghoba Raote, Landlord, Worli, Bombay, writes on 3rd December 1920:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 12 years and I tried many well known Doctors and M.D.'s during that period, but could not get entire cure. In September last. I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina. I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 6 to 7 per cent. sugar specific gravity was 1037. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 35 days I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar NIL and Specific Gravity, 1013. "I can safely recommend Dr. Iyengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."

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ADDRESS:—Ghia Building opposite N. G Library, Khotwadi Main Road, Girgaum
TELEGRAM:—"DIABETES." Bombay.

Correspondence

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL TO PARSIS.

PARSIS WAKE UP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. M. K. Gandhi has fervently made an appeal to the members of the Parsi Community with regard to the great temperance movement in his well-known paper "Young India". So far as the appeal is concerned, I make hold to say, without any hesitation, that there is not an iota of political motive underlying it. This appeal, coming as it does from one who has courageously and unflinchingly led every political movement, will doubtless go straight to the heart of every Parsi, nay, to the heart of every Indian having the interests of "Hind" at heart. Mr. Gandhi wants every patriot (a patriot in the real sense of the term) to do his utmost for his country at this critical and psychological moment through which Hind is passing in a plodding manner.

Mahatma Gandhi expressed some symptoms of apprehension in his frank letter to the Parsi community by asserting that he did not know what the scriptures of Parsis said in connection with their whole-hearted co-operation in sweeping out of existence liquor shops; but I can assure him that no where in the Parsi scriptures has any advice been given to, or any religious farman enforced on, the followers of Zarathustra—the great prophet of Iran. Mr. Gandhi's temperance movement, therefore, cannot stand in the way of Parsis in resorting to it. For, I believe the fundamental points at issue are: Will not the country, as a whole, be benefitted by extirpating the evil of drink? Will not the number of drunkards, both among the masses and middle-class, be reduced to the satisfaction of the well-wishers of this country by constantly carrying on an effective propaganda work through the length and breadth of India? Shall we not be in a position to subjugate the passion of labourers by making them realise the many evils of drink? And lastly, by carrying on our propaganda work in connection with—the temperance movement, shall we not be able to request the local governments (or if needs must compel them) "to destroy", as Mr. Gandhi rightly and pointedly remarks, "the whole of the Abkari Revenue"? These are questions which require to be pondered over by Parsis, most of whom make a living by running liquor shops. Are Parsis willing to help Government by paying it hundreds of rupees, by way of custom duties, and thereby enhancing the Abkari Revenue? Or are they going to abide by the clarion call of Mr. Gandhi?

Surely, if there is any golden opportunity offered to Parsis of serving their country which has been giving them shelter and support for the last so many years, it is, at the present critical juncture, when they can do their utmost in helping our acknowledged leaders in eradicating the "impardonable vice" (as Mr. Gandhi rightly says) of drink from this great country. Under the circumstances, I appeal to the good sense of Parsis to awake from their slumber and effectively respond to the trumpet-call of Mahatma Gandhi.—Yours, etc.

A PARSI.

New Charney Road,
Bombay, April 4.

WHERE ARE THE MODERATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—All credit to our foremost leader after the late Mr. Tilak for his courageous utterance about the present position of the Moderates in India. Lala Lajpatrai's speech is not a moment too soon, delivered as it was after the last of the moderates was merged into the Government. Literally the moderate party has been effaced! We are in a worse regime than that of Lord Sydenham in whose days we had the satisfaction of all remaining Indians and fighting the common battle. Now things are simply staggering us. While we find Mr. Montagu answering to Sir W. Davidson that "the ministers are responsible to the Councils who vote their salaries", the great tribune Surendranath is upholding Lord Ronaldshay's doctrine that minister's salaries are not subject to the vote of the Councils. Mr. Sarma calling it democratic to walk on the Elysian heigats of Simla, Mrs. Paranjpye supporting the Exodus to Mahabaleshwar, Lord Sinha's giving a blank cheque book to the official subordinates and straining every nerve to keep above Sir Harcourt Butler in repression, a minister of Lord Sinha's Government upholding a District Magistrate who attempted to break the temperance movement, the ministers of the Central Provinces Government seeing great temperance workers prosecuted! It was high time to call a spade a spade and Lalaji has justified his high position by bearing the brunt in so calling it. The moderates who have been deceiving themselves should know that the last vestige of their hold on Indians has been lost by them.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

STRICT NEUTRALITY!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last week Reuter informed us, that Great Britain had announced her intention of maintaining "strict neutrality" in respect of the Greek invasion in Anatolia. To-day Reuter admits, that "the Powers have rejected the application of the Port to mobilise Turks in Constantinople, in view of the resumption of the Greek offensive"! This is the modern, the up-to-date, the Lloyd Georgian view of "strict neutrality!" Greece can draw supplies from any country, finance from any power recruits from her own land to prosecute her offensive in Anatolia! But Turkey, European Turkey, cannot mobilise her men, cannot despatch her men, and cannot help her own kinsmen, countrymen and coreligionists in Anatolia! Why? Because the Powers don't permit! Is this "strict neutrality," or veiled hostility? Are the Allies conscious of the stupendous folly of fattening the greedy Greeks at the cost of honourable Turks? Are they fully conscious of Greek machinations? Are they not fostering a Balkan power in the vicinity of Suez, Egypt, etc.? Is England again neglecting Turkey, because the Anglo-Russo relations have been reestablished? Otherwise, why were the Delegates sent for so enthusiastically before the Anglo-Soviet arrangement; and why have they been turned away so briskly after the said arrangement? Is this "strict neutrality?" Can any honest Briton say so? Can any honest Christian ever assert so? Will the Government of India wake up, and do its duty to the Moslems of India? Will Lord Reading take up this matter and represent India's indignation at this monstrous violation by Greece, and insist on the Imperial Government to call halt to Greece? It is said, that Sir George Lloyd is a friend and Admirer of the Turks. Will not His Excellency draw the urgent attention of the Government of India to the deep indignation aroused in this city to which emphatic expression was given at the last Sunday's public meeting? It is most regrettable, that the Lloyd Georgian Government is shaking the foundations of goodwill towards Britain all throughout the East. England will have to rue her present policy at no distant date.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE THREATENED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Is the Government of India wide awake? Is it not aware of the Greek invasion in Anatolia in utter defiance of the Peace Conference? Is it ignorant of Greek mobilisation in Thrace? Is it true, that the Greeks are preparing for a march on Constantinople? Has not Reuter informed us, that the Allied Powers have disallowed European Turkey to mobilise her Forces? Is it strict neutrality or veiled hostility? Is it Equity or Hypocrisy? Will the Allies' neutrality save Turkey or ruin that country? What has Sir William Vincent to say in regard to his professed sympathy with Turkey? What has the Hon. Mr. Raza Alli to observe in respect of Khilafat. Non-co-operation? What are the Moslem members of the Executive and Legislative Councils doing to avert the threatened invasion of Constantinople? What is the Government of India doing regarding Greek aggression? Are Government fully conscious of their grave responsibilities to Islam and India? As Indian soldiers had played the principal part in the defeat of Turkish Forces in the East As Indian Moslems had been appeased and drawn by the solemn pledges of Lord Hardinge and Lloyd George. In respect of the Holy Places, Thrace, Constantinople. Asia Minor, is not India fully entitled to demand from the Government of India the fulfilment of those sacred promises, which are evidently treated as scrap of paper by England's present premier David Lloyd George? Will the Moderates, the Cooperationists and the Indian Ministers and Councillors wait and watch the vicious game of the Greeks without an emphatic and effective protest? And if they do, will they be true to India and to Islam?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MULSHI PETH TATA SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was argued in the Bombay Legislative Council by the capitalists and their supporters, that by the construction of the tank, thousands of rupees will be saved by the less consumption of coal in Bombay mills, and that the Bombay people will be benefited on account of the scheme. If it is so what about the agricultural loss to the country? It seems that no one has looked into the question of loss, that part of the country will suffer, from the agricultural point of view, by the destruction of good agricultural lands, which produce large crops for the consumption of a great number of people. If the Tata scheme will save large quantity of coal and add to the luxuries of the Bombay people at the cost of the poor people of Mulshi Peth, then it is equally true that there will be a large reduction in the quantity of agricultural produce, by thousands of maunds, which will cause an increase in the price of grain in that part of the country, and moreover the scheme, will drive the people out of their calling and their social and family ties, which they have been enjoying till now, if no lands are provided for them in return for their acquired lands. The whole scheme is like robbing Peter to pay Paul.—Yours, etc.

SUNDERRAO D. SAVALKAR.
Mire-North Salsette, 6th April 1921.

ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The situation of The Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company Ltd., started last year, has been reported in the papers to be very critical. Those who managed to promote this company and assumed its Directorate are not aware of the public spirit which responded to their appeal made to the country all over to contribute to start a Navigation Company on a plan and scale which were to be first of its kind in India.

The war had just then been over and every leader of Indian thought and opinion was moving the people to organise themselves into public bodies and companies in sufficient strength to bring about an economic revolution so as to improve the lot of the poor. This the public in general regarded as a true and honest statement and thousands of poor Indians came forward to direct their petty and poor savings towards the support of this Company in the sincere belief that the promoters were honest and noble well-wishers of the country but lo? What has happened immediately after the formation of the Company. The promoters seem to have made themselves into a clique and have belied these expectations. If they were incompetent to manage such a company they ought not to have come forward to call for public support. The misery is that they have not only mismanaged the affairs of the Company but have not even placed their dealings and disclosed a detailed statement of the company's affairs before poor share-holders. When recently an attempt was made to wind up the company the share-holders were not given to understand what would be the probable effect of their measure upon their investments. We are glad that a heavy expenditure of a liquidator's office has been avoided but still we are not in a position to judge what is our real case.

The Company has many distinguished Indians like Mr. Barjorji Framji Barucha who feel great sympathy with poor share-holders. We, therefore, through the valued columns of this paper appeal to them that they may kindly take a survey of the whole situation of the Company and place before the public an accurate account showing what is the present position of these share-holders.

We hope Mr. B. F. Barucha will kindly satisfy us.—Yours, etc.

JODHPUR SHARE-HOLDERS.

"PETTY TYRANNY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the letter of Siddiq Ali Khan dated 20th March last, published in your issue of the 6th instant, regarding my so-called hard rash, merciless, intolerent or insulting behaviour towards the ladies of Capt. Zaki Bey on board the s. s. "Assyria", which steamer sailed on the 17th March last and at once say that all the statements made therein regarding my behaviour are simply false and fabricated and highly defamatory. I, of course, deny that I did anything of the sort as alleged in the letter. I was only doing my duty to all the passengers to accommodate them according to their berths, in which I was greatly hampered by those Turks, who did not show me their tickets for a very long time, which were not in the ladies' possession. If the tickets had been shown to me earlier there would have been an end to my troubles. If I was ever in the wrong, which I deny, their remedy was to complain to the Captain of the steamer, which was never done.

I say that the statements made by your correspondent are highly defamatory, for which I am taking steps against him and I need not therefore go into details here, as they will be fully gone into at the proper time and place, but I say that the statements are false and I request that you will be good enough to publish this letter in your paper at an early date.—Yours, etc.

H. C. CHOCKSEE.

Bombay, April 7.

DOCK STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the report given by your representative regarding the Dock's strike it is stated that I have made a representation to the Agent of the British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd. on behalf of certain Docksmen who had been compelled to stop work. The said report is inaccurate because I have made no such representation to the Agent of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. The representation referred to was made to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. Agents for B. S. N. and Co. and not to the Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. as stated by your representative.—Yours, etc.

F. GINWALA.

Honorary Secretary Dock Workmen's Union.

Bombay, April 7.

The following members of the Legislative Assembly are visiting the frontier:—Sir Godfrey Fell, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. G. Nandlal, Chaudhuri Shahabuddin and Khan Sahib Mirza Mahomed Ikramulla Khan.

Information has been received in Calcutta of the arrest of one Abdul Rahaman Effendi, son of Abdul Guffur Effendi of Aziziah in Turkey. He has been described as a suspicious character and enquiries in regard to his antecedents are being made.

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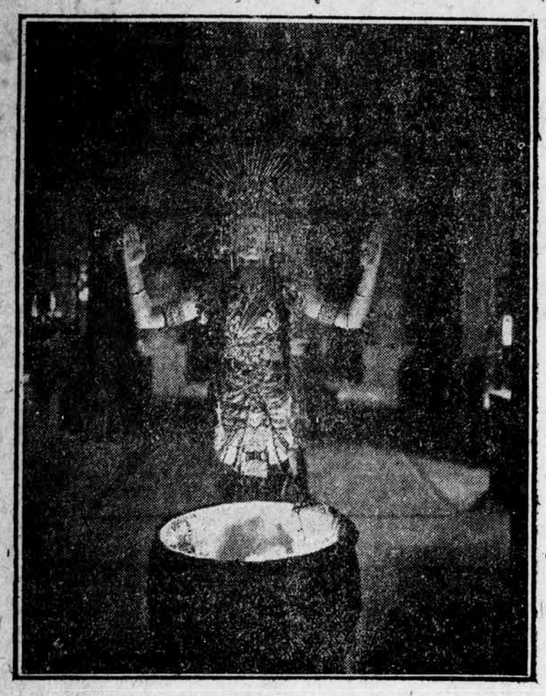

THIS WEEK!

"The Red Lantern"

Bombay is extremely fortunate in having presented to it at the West-End Cinema this week the wonderful Metro picture "The Red Lanterd," a drama of a thousand delights, featuring the mystic Masimova, the star of a thousand moods.

This photoplay is adapted from the famous novel by Edith Wherry. The scenario is by June Mathis and Albert Capellani, and the letter also directed the screen story.

"The Red Lantern" is a play of mystrious China that gives Nasimova, the star of unfathomable depths, a dual role which reveals the tremendous range of her here artistry.

7 REELS.

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PRESENT

THE STAR OF A THOUSAND MOODS

"NAZIMOVA"

M. A. Drama of a thousand Delights !

It is a Story of China and is full of the mysteries of that Strange land. The plot centres around a young woman who is not Western and who is not Eastern but through whose veins runs the blood of both hemispheres.

TO-NIGHT

"The Red Lantern"

It is a play or deep undercurrents, telling the story of an Eurasian girl—the daughter of two races—who feels the eternal conflict of the alien bloods for-ever raging within her soul. It is a theme to wake the pulses of the heart and fill the imagination with the irresistible lure of secret Asia—with a splendour like the day and a mystery like the night, where the dancing shadows of the red lantern light seem peopled with the thousane and one malignant devils which forever haunt those mystic and enigmatic people of the East. The play resounds with barbaric molody and glows with the gorgeous and varying hues of the Orient.

7,000 Feet.

"THE RED LANTERN"

A CHARMING LOVE STORY.

A spiritual clashing of East and west has formed the subject matter of many a a book and play and has, more than once, been portrayed on the cinematograph screen. The problem—and it is a problem—when intelligently presented, is one of engrossing interest, and it is a problem full of possibilities. Many of its possibilities are artistically outlined in the new photoplay which will be released at the West End Cinema on Saturday—To-day. This is called "The Red Lantern" and is an adaptation from the book of the same name.

The inherent longings and temperament of this Eurasian girl are vividly depicted in "The Red Lantern", and, if by reason of the fact alone that it is a screen story altogether out of the ordinary, it should command the patronage of Bombay's picture-going public.

Usual Prices
Box Rs. 2; Sofa Re. 1;
1st Class Ans. 12;
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A Drama of a Thousand Delights with the Star of a Thousand the Supreme.

"NAZIMOVA"

IN

A Play of Mysterous China.

Don't Miss it!

A RATTLING GOOD COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD,)

Nazimova (who is appearing this week at the West-End Cinema in "The Red Lantern" has played.

(1) A tragic mother driven to suicide.

(2) That mother's daughter—a short frocked child.

(3) The child grown up—a girl of 18—a bride. And in each part she was equally convincing. Without art or artifice perable to delight she is the world by own personality with the illusion of youth.

She look young because she holds the secret of youth and, holding it, can express it unhampered being woman.

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ALLEGED MURDER OF A WATCHMAN.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

On Thursday concluded the trial at the Thana Criminal Sessions of Neroo Gopal and three others belonging to the Fudguri criminal tribe who had been charged before Mr. Taleyarkhan, the Session Judge, with the murder of one Jaithu Pilloo, a watchman in the service of a Parsi gentleman at Palli Pada near Kelvi Mahim.

The deceased, it appears, had been missing, some grass from his master's haystack. He suspected the accused and actually took them to task for being the thieves, a charge which the accused repudiated and they openly declared that they would have their revenge by killing the watchman.

Early on the morning of 5th February, it was alleged a predatory party consisting of the two wives of accused No. 2, his sister Bhaloo and one Ganoo and his wife Chedoo set out on an expedition to steal grass. On seeing the alert watchman coming towards them four persons took cover behind a shrubbery close by. Devoo, wife of accused No. 2 however, came into the clutches of the watchman, but somehow or others she managed to escape from his hands.

Subsequently, it was alleged, the four accused came upon the scene, one of them being armed with a bhendi stick, and belaboured the watchman to death.

When it was found that the deceased had not returned home as usual, the next morning his wife and his brother Barkia set out to make a search for him, and they found his dead body lying in a Khagan (marshy land) with marks of violence on his person. The bhendi stick was also lying close by.

Four jurymen brought in a verdict of "not guilty" in favour of all the accused while the foreman said he was personally of opinion that accused Nos. 3 and 4 guilty of the offence of grievous [illegible] the strength of their own confession.

His Honour the learned Judge [illegible] all the accused and discharged them.

Mr. Shingarpure, Assistant [illegible] cutor appeared, for the Crown and Messrs. Kotwal and [illegible] accused.

C.-I[illegible]

(Ass[illegible]

His Excellency [illegible] arrive Karachi [illegible] Baluchistan [illegible] and thereafter visit [illegible] Jandola, Ladha, [illegible] turning to Simla.

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DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

HEARING OF NANKANA MASSACRE CASE.

DEVELOPMENT OF SIKH GURDWARA AGITATION.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, April 7.

At the hearing in the case in which Mahant Narain Das of Nankana and fifty-seven other persons are being tried under sections 149 and 302, C. P. C., yesterday, Mr. Ik Ramulhaq, Deputy-Superintendent of Police C.I.D., in the course of his evidence produced a note he had prepared in February 1921 showing the development of the Sikh Gurdwara agitation in the Punjab. In that note witness said in 1919 the Sikh League was inaugurated with the object of demanding rights of the Sikhs representing to Government the matter affecting the Sikhs and arousing amongst the Sikhs a greater interest in politics. Branches of the Sikh League were established in many places in the province and the Sikh political agitation received further stimulus in July 1920 as a result of a visit to the Punjab of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Shaukat Ali who preached in favour of the scheme of Non-Cooperation. In September 1920 there was a movement in favour of raising a body of Sikh martyrs who should be prepared even at sacrifice of their life forcibly to repair the wall of Rikabganj Gurdwara at Delhi. In October 1920, largely through the personal influence of Mahatma Gandhi who was himself present the Provincial Sikh League passed a resolution in favour of Non-Cooperation. Throughout October 1920 there was constant friction between the Sikh political party and the *pujaris* and their supporters over the management of the Takht Akal Bungah of the Golden Temple at Amritsar. On the 28th of October a Jatha of the Central Manjha Diwan took forcible possession of a part of langar of the Golden Temple. This greatly incensed the *pujaris*, but from this time onward the influence of the Sikh political party became paramount in control of affairs of the Golden Temple. They further decided to extend their activities to other gurdwaras and shrines in the province. It is true that many mahants are very bad characters and are generally most unpopular with the people in the neighbourhood of their gurdwaras. The representatives of the new reforming party are however no more popular and their appeal to force has alienated all sympathy from them. Seizure of gurdwaras benefits the political party not only by consequent increase in their power but also by an addition of the possessions of the gurdwaras some of which are very wealthy to party funds. It seems probable that all the Sikh gurdwaras and similar institutions in provinces will eventually fall into their hands. Mr. Laud's cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Ali Mahomed, Sub-Inspector of Police, Warburton, stated:—Nankana is included in my ilaqa. As soon as military arrived we arrested 28 Pathans, Narain Das and some others. A gun No. 3725 was found in the hands of Mahant Narain Das and he had it with him when he was arrested. Five loaded cartridges were also found in the Mahant's pocket with a currency note of Rs. 100. Mahant Narain Das has a license of one gun and one revolver. We inspected the site of the occurrence and the first thing we saw was frozen blood behind the gates. There were also bullet marks on the enclosure wall of gurdwara and blood marks on the cold floor. There were also marks showing that the dead bodies had been dragged from this place to the place were they were set on fire. On the new gurdwara platform of north side were found five heaps of bodies burnt whose skeletons were visible. Sixteen kerosine oil tins were also seen in the heaps. The trunk of a tree near a heap was also burnt. At this stage the Court rose for the day.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT PIPARIA.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE EXPLAINS THE CAUSE.

(Associated Press.)
NAGPUR, April 7.

The following press communique has been issued by the Central Provinces Government:—A party of two officers and 9 non-commissioned officers, together with servant, driver, and cleaner, were proceeding along the road from Pachmarni to Piparia in a motor lorry. About 1½ miles from Piparia a heard of bucks was seen on the right-hand side of the road and the motor-lorry was stopped. Several shots were fired at the bucks. On the conclusion of the firing a man was seen on the sky-line shouting and waving a stick, but thinking that he was simply trying to drive the wounded bucks back to them, the party returned to the lorry and completed the journey to Piparia. A report was subsequently made to the Piparia Station-house that a youth had been killed by one of the shots. It appears that Chatur Singh Raghubansy, aged about 18 years, was stacking wheat with his m[illegible] at a distance of about 400 yards fro[illegible] struck high up in the c[illegible] died immediately. Th[illegible] tried to attract the atte[illegible] party, was his cousin, Mu[illegible] stacking wheat nearby an[illegible] accident, rushed to stop f[illegible]

An enquiry has been ma[illegible] Magistrate and action to [illegible] under the consideration [illegible]

IVORY W[illegible]
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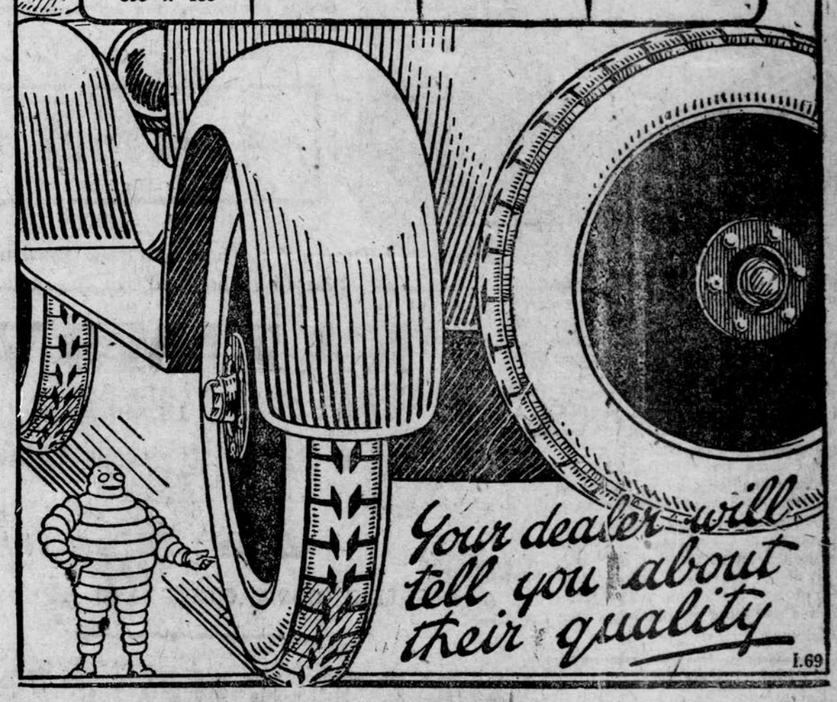

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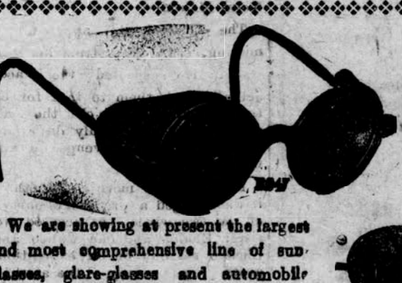

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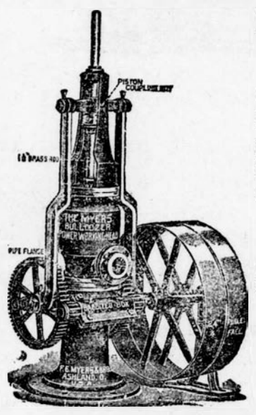

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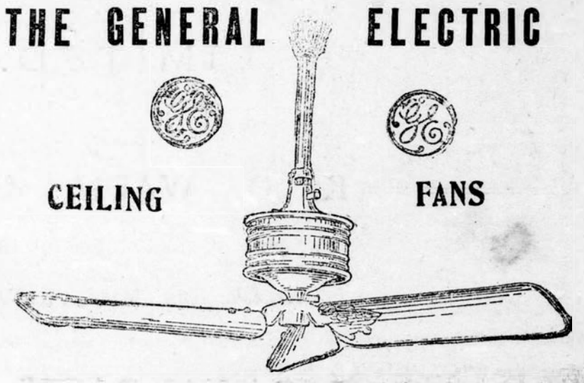

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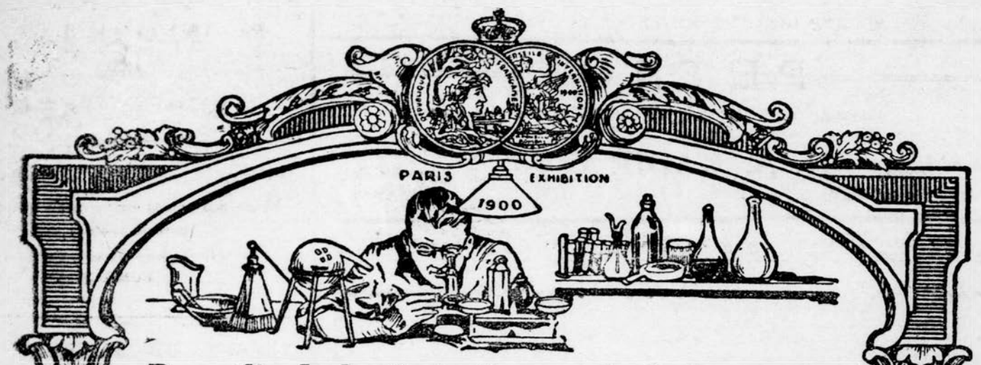

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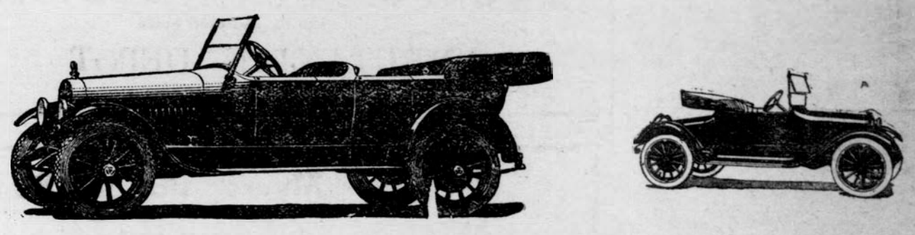

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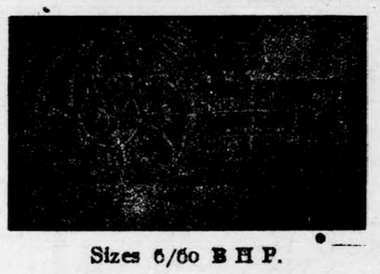

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